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# Near East/North Africa Report

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12 August 1980

## NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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LABOR CONFEDERATION LEADER COMMENTS ON ARAB BOYCOTT OF EGYPT

Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 23 May 80 p 6

[Interview with Ihmayd Jallud, Secretary General of ICATU [International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions] by 'Isam al-Jardi; "ICATU Secretary General to AL-SAFIR: Al-Qadhdhafi's Call for My Resignation Aimed at Motivating Implementation of Confederation's Resolutions; Arab Regimes That Have Not Boycotted al-Sadat Include Countries in Steadfastness and Confrontation"]

[Text] Damascus--Ihmayd Jallud, the secretary general of ICATU [International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions], has stated that Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi's call for his resignation during the convocation of ICATU's Central Council in the Libyan Jamahiriyah recently was intended to motivate ICATU to continue implementing the resolutions it issues on boycotting the Egyptian regime.

Jallud has also said that some member countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front still have aviation and maritime transport relations with the Egyptian regime.

Jallud expressed the opinion that the failure to implement the boycott resolutions is due primarily to the restricted freedom of the Arab masses and Arab workers in some Arab countries.

He added that ICATU will contact some Arab governments that ban or restrict unionist action to issue legislations guaranteeing the right and freedom of unionist action.

Jallud also pointed out that Bahrain's government launched extensive campaign of arrests among Bahraini workers and unionists in the wake of a visit by an ICATU delegation to Bahrain to discuss unionist liberties.

Jallud has also expressed his pride in the role of the Lebanese unionist movement in preserving and safeguarding Lebanon's unity and its own unity and in realizing gains for the living standard of the Lebanese workers.

The secretary general has also expressed the opinion that the solidarity expressed by the delegates of labor organizations to the international

labor conference for solidarity with the Syrian workers and people, which was held in Damascus at the beginning of this week, was also an expression of support for the Palestinian resistance and for the Lebanese national movement, in addition to being support for Syria.

AL-SAFIR met with the ICATU secretary general at the conclusion of the conference works and had the following interview with him:

#### Colonel's Words Meant for Implementing Boycott

[Question] At the recent meeting held by the ICATU Central Council, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi asked you to resign from the general secretariat. What is your opinion?

[Answer] The words of the brother colonel are like the words of any Arab citizen feeling the bitterness and the real insult experienced by the Arab nation, especially since this is a nation with a history, a culture and an economic and political civilization and with a strategic position--all the things that enable it to play its role in the world. To our belief, this cannot be realized except by the comprehensive Arab unity and by giving all groups of the Arab masses all the liberties to express themselves freely and sincerely, to participate in making the decisions and to determine their future by themselves.

The words of the brother colonel stemmed from this basis to motivate the Arab masses, led by the Arab workers. The conditions of sluggishness and drugging under which the Arab nation lives require that the Arab masses be motivated to tackle their practical tasks against Zionism that is usurping Palestine and against agent al-Sadat.

It is on this basis that brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi talked to motivate the Arab workers to implement the resolutions issued by the ICATU Central Council, especially the resolutions issued on 6 and 7 April 1979 immediately after the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy. The most important of these resolutions called for boycotting the Egyptian and U.S. means of transportation.

There is no doubt that what the brother colonel has said will give us an incentive to exert ceaseless efforts to implement all the resolutions.

#### Fate of Boycott Resolutions

[Question] If you may evaluate the ICATU resolutions on the boycott and point out where these resolutions have succeeded and where they have failed, what would you say?

[Answer] If we talk frankly about the boycott implemented in some Arab countries against the means of transportation to and from Egypt, then the result is much below what is required. Even where the boycott has

been fully observed, this has happened more as the result of initiative by the states themselves rather than by the workers.

[Question] You have said that you will speak frankly. We want to know precisely the states that have abided by the boycott and those that have not.

[Answer] In the first place, there is the Democratic Yemen. The Jamahiriyah is the only state that bans Egyptian and non-Egyptian aircraft from landing in its airports if they stop over in Cairo airport.

After the normalization, Syria and Iraq stopped their flights to Egypt. We demand that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front implement fully the economic boycott against al-Sadat's regime so that it may give an example to the other Arab countries.

Jordanian and Tunisian airliners have increased their flights to Egypt by nearly 10 flights weekly, Saudi Arabia has increased its flights to 16 flights weekly and Kuwait and Morocco have done the same. What is surprising is that Tunisia has taken part in this action even though it is the headquarters of the Arab League.

[Question] What about maritime transportation?

[Answer] What applies to air travel applies also to maritime transportation.

#### Regimes Shackle Workers

[Question] In your opinion, to what degree do the Arab regimes obstruct implementation of the ICATU resolutions and prevent the Arab workers from implementing the resolutions of their central confederation?

[Answer] It is our conviction that the Arab regimes should give the toiling masses and the workers a bigger and more effective role in taking the positions that reflect the conscience of the Arab people from the ocean to the Gulf.

It is also our conviction as Arabs that the United States is Israel and Israel is the United States. We find that U.S. goods and U.S. firms are flooding the Arab markets and yet no measures have been taken to boycott these goods. During the Algerian war of liberation, the French means of transportation and French goods were boycotted in numerous Arab countries. Why don't we adopt a resolution to boycott the United States and al-Sadat's regime and implement such a resolution?

## Following Up On Resolutions

[Question] But in the light of what you have said, the ICATU is required to take serious steps to confront the laxity in implementing the boycott so that its resolutions may become implementable.

[Answer] We will visit shortly a number of Arab countries to discuss this issue with them. We will begin our contacts with the labor organizations in these countries, especially the member countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, in an attempt to find a means for implementing the boycott resolutions. In Syria, for example, planes land in Damascus airport after having stopped over in Cairo airport on the same flight. In Algiers, there are still mutual flights by the Egyptian and Algerian airlines.

[Question] The ICATU had adopted the issue of the unionist detainees in Tunisia. How many members of the Moroccan [sic] Federation of Labor are under arrest now?

[Answer] From the federation leadership, Salih Burur and 'Abd-al-Razzaq Ghurbal are still under arrest. Even the leaders who have been released have not been able to resume their unionist responsibilities and their daily work because they are still under house arrest and under guard.

## Arrests in Bahrain

[Question] It is well known that the laws of some Arab countries, especially in the Arab Gulf area, do not permit the right of unionist action and that other countries which have such legislations suppress and violate the freedom of unionist action. Do you have steps to deal with this issue?

[Answer] We started contacts with Bahrain last March and we signed with the minister of labor there a statement for establishing legal provisions that give workers the right to form unions and that guarantee the freedom of unionist action.

We will follow up on this issue with the Bahrain government even though it launched after our visit to Bahrain a campaign of arrests that included a large number of workers and unionist strugglers in the country.

We will also contact the government of North Yemen for the same purpose. We are ready to initiate dialogue with any Arab regime to guarantee the freedom of unionist action and to establish legislation for the creation of unions in the countries where no such legislation exists. We will also send ICATU's Unionist Liberties Committee to Jordan to correct some provisions of the Jordanian labor law so that we may be able to get legislation that guarantees the freedom of unionist action, the independence of labor unions and nonintervention in their affairs.



## We Are Proud of Lebanese Workers

[Question] How do you view the unionist action in Lebanon, especially since the General Federation of Lebanese Workers is a member of ICATU?

[Answer] We are proud of the role that the Lebanese unionist movement has performed under the leadership of the General Federation of Workers. This movement has been able to preserve its unity and cohesion and to entrench its struggle despite the fragmentation and visions that have swayed the fraternal Lebanon.

It is my opinion that the Lebanese unionist movement has given the other sides the reply that Lebanon cannot be partitioned.

Moreover, the recent accomplishments realized by the Lebanese unionist movement in its struggle to raise the Lebanese worker's standard and to preserve the purchasing power of his income and the attempts that this movement is making to deal with the rising prices of the essential commodities have been made possible by the unity, independence and freedom of opinion characterizing the Lebanese unionist movement. We should also not forget the unionist movement's honorable stance on the issue of Palestine.

## Appraisal of Conference

[Question] Finally, how do you appraise the works and results of the international labor conference for solidarity with the Syrian people and workers, considering that ICATU took part with the World Federation of Labor Unions in preparing for and organizing the conference?

[Answer] Despite the short period of preparation for the conference, the conference has reaffirmed, as you have seen, the feeling of struggle among the international working class through its theoretical [al-nazariyah], regional and international organizations--both in terms of the quality of representation and in terms of the numbers of those attending--against Zionism, imperialism and reaction and the support of this class for the Arab Syria and for the Palestinian revolution. This is what has been expressed clearly by the speakers. The standard of organization and of the attention given to the conference has been good.

The solidarity that the conference has expressed in support of Syria is in fact tantamount to support not only for Syria but primarily for our central cause, Palestine, for Syria, for the Lebanese national movement and for all the liberation forces in the Arab homeland and in the entire world.

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CSO: 4802

## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

### QADDUMI DISCUSSES LEBANESE SITUATION, OTHER TOPICS

Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 16 Jul 80 p 18

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the political committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said recently that what is going on at the present time between the Phalangists and the National Liberation Party shows clearly that the Phalangists are still marching on the road of division. He added that attention should be paid to this matter because of the seriousness of these measures. He said that the PLO is communicating with the sister and friendly nations to inform them of the various current Arab and international issues which are connected with the Palestine issue. He said that he hoped that all of the Arab and nonaligned countries would participate in the meetings of the emergency session of the [UN] General Assembly, which is to take place on 23 July 1980, so that they may give substance to the decisions of the Islamic conference which took place in 'Amman.

He described these decisions as positive and beneficial.

In response to a question about the continuation of some of the Islamic countries and Israel, he said, "The Islamic nations ought to cut off these relations, in view of Israel's desecration of the Islamic holy places and the continuation of its occupation of the occupied Arab territory." He added that the PLO was going to continue to engage in communications on this subject.

As for the changes in the African position toward the Middle East crisis, he said, "The Arab countries ought to be alert and attentive to it and to continue their endeavors to persuade these countries to continue to boycott Israel and not give in to threats from the U.S. and other quarters.

When asked about the reports of news agencies that the PLO was planning to assassinate the U.S. President, he said, "I don't want to comment on this subject, because it is idle talk. It doesn't deserve comment, because the PLO is not able to do such things. Its goal is first and last to liberate the occupied Arab territory, bring the Palestinian people back to their country, and set up their independent state." He said that he

did not discount the possibility that the Zionists might be in back of these attempts to divert suspicion away from themselves at this stage.

He characterized the U.S. policy toward the issues of the Arab motherland as a hostile policy whose aim is to subject the Arab world to its domination, to the continuation of its plundering of the resources of our nation, and to the liquidation of the cause of our people through insistence on carrying out the Camp David agreements and exerting pressure on other Arab sides to bring them to participate in this conspiracy. He said that the U.S. exploited the latest developments in Afghanistan and endeavored to conclude aggressionistic military agreements on the pretext of being concerned for the security of the Arabian Gulf area, and also sought to conclude military alliances and facilitations, and that Arab nations such as the state of Oman and the regime of al-Sadat and some of the other African nations responded to that.

He said that peace and security in the Arabian Gulf and the whole Arab world are founded not on military bases and facilitations to the U.S., but rather on the effective solidarity of our nation for the elimination of colonialist influence, on the confrontation of the Zionist enemy on all levels--military, political, and economic--on the development of the capabilities of the forces of confrontation, and on the strengthening of the relations with the friendly nations among the Socialist nations, the Islamic nations, and the nonaligned nations so that the balance of forces in the area will be in favor of the Arab nation.

Concerning the Israeli aggressions on southern Lebanon, he said, "The Zionist enemy exercises a policy of daily aggression on Lebanese territory to provoke Syria into a large-scale conflict whose time and place he would dictate. It is also to exert pressure on the Palestine revolution to force it to submit to the Camp David plans and to thwart national concord in Lebanon so that he can the more easily continue his conspiracy and draw Lebanon into the Camp David conspiracy. Therefore, it is the common duty of the Arab countries to support Lebanon and help it stand firm before these dangers, and also to help it with benevolent efforts to bring about the success of national concord so as to avoid the dangers of division which threaten it.

In closing his discourse, he called for gathering the Arab political, economic, and military forces and using them effectively to destroy the power of the conspiracies which confront our nation on the path of the complete liberation of the national soil from the Zionist occupation and to build firm foundations for a developing pan-Arab nation in which there will be no room for colonialism and in which there will be no sovereignty except for the will of our people for the realization of their liberty, unity and progress.

## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

### UAE DAILY COMMENTS ON PLO DECISION TO CLOSE LEBANON OFFICES

GF301650 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 30 Jun 80 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The Palestinian Resistance's decision to close its offices in Beirut and execute transgressors and deviants has come at the right time. In the past few days a number of positive developments have emerged in Lebanon that give rise to the hope of reaching some kind of national reconciliation and ending the tragedy the Lebanese and Palestinians have been experiencing for the past 3 years.

The plan to deal with transgressions that distort the Palestinian revolution's image is a product of the resolutions adopted by the General Congress of al-Fatah held in Damascus last month. The plan was necessary, particularly in view of the confusion on the Lebanese scene. Many transgressions have been attributed to members of the Palestinian Resistance--whoever the armed culprits may be, and there are many in Lebanon--in an attempt to distort its image and reputation.

The Palestinian Resistance made this decision, which went as far as to execute transgressors and those who deviated from the revolution's line, and closed its offices. Circumstances had forced it to open these offices outside Palestinian refugee camps, believing that these offices were being exploited either by those who were in the camps or by hostile parties who were causing problems in an attempt to accuse the Palestinian Resistance of trying to control and settle some parts of Lebanon. These parties wanted to incite the Lebanese against the Palestinian Resistance and shatter the cohesion between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples that had been clearly demonstrated during the past years, undermine the Palestinian Resistance and then remove it as a factor from the calculations of those who are trying to impose the Camp David solutions.

There is no doubt that this decision by the Palestinian Resistance will be approved in both Palestinian and Lebanese circles. This is because it ends many of the problems that have harmed both sides and exposes those who, under the guise of the Lebanese National Movement and Palestinian Resistance, have been attempting to divide the ranks and fragment Lebanese-Palestinian unity.

It is true that the Palestinian Resistance's decision is not new; it is the second of its kind in a year. Nevertheless, the latest decision appears to be a serious one. It has been implemented in Sidon, Tyre and other areas. Moreover, the circumstances that hampered its implementation in the past are somewhat different from present circumstances. Everyone now hopes that matters will be resolved before troublemakers have a chance to act.

CSO: 4802

## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

CALL FOR MORE ASSISTANCE—Hamid Abu Sittah, president of the Occupied Lands Council and member of the executive committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, called on the Arab states to donate additional monies to the Support Fund of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Lands to assist in the implementation of developmental plans on the West Bank and in Gaza with the aim of augmenting opportunities for natives there and to limit the emigration of Palestinian manual workers. Mr Abu Sittah in a private interview with AL-RA'Y said: "The sum donated by the Arab states to the Support Fund—\$100 million to date—is an insignificant amount that does not cover the costs of development for one town." He also called on the Arab states to supplement the essentials necessary for life on the West Bank and Gaza by means of additional material support for the improvement of instructional and health services there. He said: "Merely staying in the occupied lands demands a huge sacrifice. It is necessary that the Arab states keep this in mind and they should make the payment of their pledges for the Support Fund." Abu Sittah praised the progress of Jordanian-Palestinian relations and said: "Cooperation has been effected between Jordan and the PLO in various fields on the highest levels." He added: "Our policy is derived from the resolutions of the Tunis and Baghdad summit conferences." [Text] [Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Jul 80 p 18]

CSO: 4802



## AFGHANISTAN

### NEWS OF SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 16 June 80 p 3

[Article: "Russians Using Electric Torture Equipment on Afghan Students"]

[Text] Tourists arriving from Afghanistan report that they have seen peeled skin on some demonstrators. This was caused by high voltage in the instrument used to punish them. The strong hatred of Afghan students for the Russians is measured by the recent demonstrations at the university. Even children in Kabul hate the Russians.

According to another report, the Mujahidin in Afghanistan have dug up the body of Noor Mohammad Taraki, founder of the communist revolution and former president, and burned it with gasoline. Taraki and his cohorts had seized power after the bloody revolution in April 1978. Taraki himself was stripped of power in September 1979, and, according to Russian sources, was killed by four Afghan soldiers. Babrak Karmal's followers consider Taraki their hero, and had shown their respect for him by placing flowers at his grave only a few days before the body was burned.

About fifteen days ago, the Russians shot 50 students of both sexes. This led to a series of demonstrations against the Russians. According to tourists coming from Kabul, there were at least seven school girls among the dead. They were shot at point blank. The pro Babrak Karmal militia was hand in glove with the Russian soldiers in these incidents.

According to some diplomatic sources, the Russians are leaving no stone unturned to stop the boycott of universities being observed by the students. This boycott was started to express discontent with the Russian occupation. Lists of absentee students are prepared, and, with the help of these lists, Russian soldiers visit the homes of these students along with representatives of the ruling party. According to one diplomatic source the Russian soldiers break open the front doors of these students' homes with their rifles and arrest the student if he is inside. Otherwise, they harass and torture other members of the family and force them to send their child to school. This method is not very effective. The demonstrations continue.

In some cases children who were forcibly brought to classes refused to open their books.

Helicopters equipped with guns circle over Kabul round the clock. Military trucks patrol the streets of Kabul announcing that the Russians are Afghanistan's friends. A businessman returning from Kabul said that conditions in Kabul are very serious, and that too many rumors are being circulated. [He understands] that demonstrations will increase and that there will be a big mess. A French businessman, who is a frequent visitor to Kabul and deals in rugs, said that he had never seen such an atmosphere of tension. It appears like a big storm is brewing there, he said.

Kabul radio has confirmed for the first time the news of guerrilla attacks by citizens. Such attacks are continuing in Herat. In fact, the guerillas claimed last week that they have taken over Herat. Herat is known as the western gate of Afghanistan.

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CSO: 4203

**KHURASANI STRESSES INTENSIFICATION OF JIHAD AGAINST RUSSIANS**

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 17 June 80 pp 3, 6

[Article: "Russian Army Killed over 100,000 Mujahidin and Unarmed Citizens; Mujahidin Causing Great Hardships for Russians Even Without Experience and Modern Weapons; Jihad Spreads; This Century Spells End of Imperialism"]

[Text] Karachi, 15 June--Thousands of Russian soldiers have been killed in the bloody skirmishes during the Babrak Karmal rule. Hundreds of senior officers are among the dead. Meanwhile, over 100,000 Afghan people have been killed, including 30,000 Mujahidin. This was disclosed by Maulana Abdul Hameed Khurasani in a special interview on his return from Afghanistan last week. He said that the Afghans "are too busy fighting the war to count the number of the dead. We have assuredly caused great hardship for the Russians inspite of our little experience in warfare and our lack of arms. If we obtain modern weapons, it will take us no time to push the Russians out of Afghanistan. We are busy in this war, are ignoring our losses and are making it hard for the Russians to stay here. They are ruling Afghanistan from helicopters."

Maulana Khurasani said that "the war will not be limited to Afghanistan. It will spread all over western Asia. The Russians have taken over Afghanistan by conspiracy, use of force and bloodletting." He said that the Mujahidin are encouraged by the increase in their number.

Mr Khurasani said that he has established contacts with Muslims in the Russian occupied territories and the time is not far off when the Russian soldiers on their way to Afghanistan will be annihilated in their own country. "We have expanded the area of Jihad," he said, "because it is necessary for the final blow on the Russian empire." He further said that "this century will see the end of imperialism. Iran has forced one super power, the U.S., to bow, and, by the grace of God, Afghanistan will force the second super power, Russia, to its knees."

Maulana Khurasani said that as the Russians began to realise their imminent defeat, they started to shed more blood. Confirming the inner strife of

the Khalq and Parcham parties, he said that "the ugly faces of these so-called revolutionaries were bared after the revolution. The educational institutions which once were their place of shelter are now slaughterhouses. The students are wary of the word "Revolution." They have now joined the Mujahidin in the efforts for freedom." He said that the Afghanis were shocked by the real face of communism and socialism, and they acted against them so fast that the Russians were caught off balance. Maulana Khurasani said that the Afghan Mujahidin identify themselves with the Iranians. He further said that the whole Islamic world is on the side of the Mujahidins and that only Libya, Syria, Algeria, and Yaser Arafat's group is against them. He said: "We tried to eliminate misunderstanding, but they do not listen, and it appears that they are not honest in their dealings. Anyhow we do not desire the cooperation of these countries, but want them to be aware of the Russian designs."

Maulana Khurasani said that Mujahidin are planning to use alternative strategies to achieve freedom and expand their activities to other countries. He said that Iran has decided to take action in helping the Mujahidin. He said: "Our greatest need now is modern weapons. Give us modern weapons and we will liberate Afghanistan." He said that his aim was to limit the Russians to their own border in order to limit their dangerous plans. If we do not break the back of this Russian boa, it will swallow the whole Islamic world, he said.

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CSO: 4203

## SOVIETS SAID TO BE FACING TOUGH RESISTANCE IN KANDAHAR

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 27 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

CHAMAN, July 26: Harrowing tales of continued bloodshed, incessant arrests, exchanges of fire and one case of molestation of an Afghan woman by Soviet soldiers, were related today by refugees fleeing from Afghanistan and crossing the border into Baluchistan through hazardous mountainous terrain.

The accounts given by the Afghan nationals indicate that the situation in Afghanistan, particularly in the Kandhar region was highly disturbed. One of the refugees said that June was a most difficult month for the people of Arghandab area, where Soviet/Afghan troops suffered 30 to 35 dead and lost seven tanks.

Soviets moved over 500 vehicles, nearly a 100 tanks, bridge building equipment and 70 oil tankers in the Nemroz province, but they met stiff resistance from the Mujahideen. Most of the troops went back to Kandhar at the mid of June, to return later.

About 30 Soviet soldiers were killed when their convoy was ambushed near Dalkhak, located between Griaik and Dilaram. One man said that the number of Soviet casualties was even higher.

Situation in Kandahar remained on boiling point throughout the last few weeks, as the Soviet troops and equipment kept on pouring into the city.

The refugees confirmed that Afghan Ministers had been sent out to various parts of the country to deal with the deteriorating situation. One of them said, he knew that the Babrak Karmel's Minister of Communication Lt. Col. Watanjar had been sent to Kandhar, Abdul Rasheed Aryan, Minister of Justice is in Hilmand and Syed Mohammad Gulabzoi, Minister for Interior is in Lashkargah.

The refugees said that Kandhar city was recently blocked by Soviet troops after which a house-to-house search was started. Many young boys were arrested and packed off to Kabul. Some escaped to evade arrest or compulsory military service.

Martial Law was clamped on Kandhar and leaflets were dropped by helicopters warning the people to surrender unauthorised arms and not to cooperate with insurgents.

The Mujahideen attacked a police post in the Kabul Bazar in Kandahar. Police fired but they had already withdrawn, leaving injured behind. Tanks were immediately rushed to the area and Kandahar was shaken by machine guns, hand grenades and automatic rifle fires.

One refugee related the story of the molestation of a woman that sent a wave of anger in Kandahar.

Afghan refugees reported that Kandahar and Lashkargah were without electricity since June 13. The electricity line, damaged by the insurgents has not yet been repaired. Telephone line between Kandahar, Kabul and Herat has also been cut off.—APP

SOVIET GENERAL REPORTED TO BE KILLED IN GULDARA

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 24 Jul 80 p 8

[Text]

PESHAWAR, July 23: Heavy fighting is reported to be going on between Mujahideen and Russian Forces in different provinces of Afghanistan with heavy casualties, says a Press Release of Islamic Alliance for Liberation of Afghanistan.

A report from Ganjal, Kunar province says, Russian tanks and helicopters, together with Afghan Malatia attacked Mujahideen of Ganjal on July 14. In this fighting, 185 Russians, and 30 Malatiamen were killed by the Mujahideen. They also shot down one helicopter. In the encounter about 16 Mujahideen were martyred and 15 wounded.

The mosque of Ganjal and five houses were burnt and many other houses damaged while three women and some children were also injured.

A new flood of refugees has started pouring into Pakistan

because of this recent barbarism on the Afghan masses.

In Guldara, 400 Russian tanks and planes launched a massive attack on Mujahideen's positions but they resisted valiantly and shot down six helicopters and destroyed 15 tanks.

They also killed about 700 Russian and Afghan Troops, including one high ranking Russian, probably a General. About 105 persons, of whom only 20 were Mujahideen and the rest, women and children were martyred in Guldara trouble.

Russian Troops also launched another massive attack on Ghazni and Paktia today, with about 300 tanks, eight helicopters and six jet bombers. But the Mujahideen fought bravely and killed many Russian paratroopers, and shot down four helicopters and destroyed three tanks. They also captured 70 parachutes.—PPI



HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED IN KUNAR AREA

Karachi DAWN in English 24 Jul 80 p 4

[Text]

PESHAWAR, July 23: Heavy fighting is reported to be going on between the Mujahideen and Russian forces in Kunar province of Afghanistan with heavy casualties on the enemy side, says a Press release of the Cultural Committee of Hizbi-Islami, Afghanistan.

In these clashes 12 local communists were killed, while an armoured car and one Russian truck were completely destroyed, the report said.

Last Friday the Mujahideen attacked a government convoy in Tangy area on Kabul-Jalalabad highway. In that incident, a tank and a Russian heavy truck were burned. At the same time the Mujahideen burned a Russian made truck loaded with weapons and ammunitions and a truck which was carrying movie films on Kabul-Jalalabad highway.

According to a report from Paktia province, Hani Khil area, Mujahideen have blocked the road and burned a tank which was escorting a convoy. In this attack, three Russians and a head of provincial committee of ruling party were killed. Mujahideen captured two machineguns, a pistol and some ammunitions. They also attacked on the enemy in the same place next day. As a result seven enemy soldiers were killed and two Mujahideen were martyred.

Another report from Baghlan province said the Mujahideen attacked on Russian troops in Pol-i-khomri districts. As a result, 44 Russians were killed. They also killed enemy soldiers in Attock district and more than one hundred soldiers were reported to have been killed in different parts of the province.—PPI

CSO: 4920

## AFGHANISTAN

### BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF MUJAHID LEADER HIMAT YAR

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 17 June 80 p 2

[Article: "The Leader and Chairman of Hizb Islami Afghanistan (Islamic Party of Afghanistan)"]

[Test] The history of Islam is filled with tales of great personalities, but those who stand out among these are the leaders who guided society during dark hours, and fought against tyranny, injustice and inequality. One such person is Engineer Gulbudin Hikmat Yar. This young leader's efforts in Afghanistan read like a glorious chapter in the history of Islam.

When Gulbudin Hikmat Yar, leader and chairman of Hizb Islami Afghanistan, grew up repression was all around him. When this bright young man finished high school and entered the engineering college in Kabul, he found that fellow students were angry and disgusted with the oppressive policies of Zahir Shah. Even worshipping was difficult. All the press was censored. Anyone opening his mouth would lose his tongue, if not his head.

The government called this insulting affair "democracy". This was the time when many Afghan communist leaders were being trained behind the iron curtain and the atmosphere was ripe for communism. Naive Afghan young men were very impressed with the slogans of "freedom", "democracy," and "people's rule." To make these slogans more attractive the Russians distributed money to the people. There were promises of high positions in the future. The communists then began to attack the basic principles of Islam and made fun of scholars and clergy. Unfortunately, there was no Islamic organization in the whole of Afghanistan. Thus, communism spread among the youth rapidly.

In this background, the people who loved Islam started the Islamic movement, but Zahir Shah's government had given an open hand to the communists. Muslims were not allowed to work for their religion as the whole government was against them. It was very difficult for any person to lead and organize the Islamic movement. Young men were looking for a leader to defeat the communist views and give a boost to Islam. But this was a very difficult job.

Finally, the young university men took the initiative. Professor Abdul Niazi took the leadership. On his death, leadership was assumed by Engineer Jaib Al Rehman, Prof Maulwi Jaib Al Rehman, Dr Mohammed Umar, Engineer Sayf ul-Din and Kazi Mohammed Amin. After them, the leadership fell on the shoulders of young Hikmat Yar.

When Engineer Hikmat Yar was a student at the university, he stood out for his sagacity, courage and political savvy. He was never willing to compromise Islam for any reason. This was the reason of his popularity among the lovers of freedom and Islam. People with anti-Muslim feelings were scared of him. He was a distinguished member of the student union from 1970 to 1972. During this period, he tried to impress on young people that people cannot protect their rights, unless they are united, spiritually committed, and wise.

Engineer Gulbudin was put in jail when the spreading Islamic movement scared the Zahir Shah government and its Russian collaborators. He served one and a half years in jail and even there stayed busy with the movement. He worked in a small cell of the jail in Dehamzang. When Zahir Shah was dethroned by Daud and his followers on 17 July 1972, the life of Islamic workers was made even worse. Actually, this revolution was brought about specially to nip the "Islamic movement". Daud sent all members of the Islamic movement to jail for "rebellion." Many leaders were martyred. Hikmat Yar was accused by the government in May 1974 of conspiracy against the government. Kabul police looked for him like hunting dogs. He was declared a wanted criminal and his picture was circulated all over the country. In the meantime, he was organizing young Muslims in different parts of the country.

At the end of 1975, Hikmat Yar led the armed Mujahidin who had planned to overthrow Daud's government. These Mujahidin demonstrated commendable bravery in Panjsher, Naiman, Surakh Rud, Batti Kot, Argon, Mangal and Zoran, but could not succeed in their revolutionary aim. Kabul Radio accused Hikmat Yar of murdering Ahmed Kharlam, the planning minister. In 1976, Kazi Mohammed Amin became the new chairman of Hizb Islam. Hikmat Yar became secretary general. Hizb Islami became very powerful during Kazi's leadership and very effective steps were taken against Taraki during his leadership. However, Kazi resigned to foster unity among various factions of Islam. Unfortunately, this purpose was not achieved and a new election of the reorganized Hizb Islami was held in which Hikmat Yar and Kazi Mohammed Amin were elected chairman and vice chairman respectively.

Today, Hikmat Yar has become the symbol of liberation of Afghanistan and of Islamic revolution. By the grace of God, he will be able to steer the revolution in Afghanistan with the help and cooperation of his Mujahid followers. In the near future, he will free his country from the slavery of the Kremlin forever.

## AFGHANISTAN

### MUJAHIDIN CALL FOR STRIKE

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 26 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] New Delhi, July 25--Afghan freedom fighters have called on traders and shop-keepers to remain closed on Saturday and Sunday in what appeared to be the beginning of a new wave of protest against the Russian presence, a Western traveller arriving here today from the Afghan capital disclosed.

The traveller said tension in the city was the highest since the violent anti-Russian riots of February.

The Russian presence had suddenly shot up with the more Soviet tanks and soldiers seen in the streets and near official buildings.

The traveller, who did not want to be identified, said there were reports of continuous feuding between the Khalq and Parcham factions of the Peoples' Democratic Party and with rumours of killing and wounding or arrests of various ministers and high government officials.

Among them were minister for education in Karmal Government Dr Anahita Ratebzad, Interior Minister Sayed Mohammed Gulabzoi and their deputies.

Schools and colleges in Kabul which were due to reopen on Wednesday after the summer vacation were ordered closed again for another two days.

A government announcement on the extension of the vacation have no reason for the measure, according to the traveller.

She said the number of Russian helicopter gunships and MIG fighters flying over Kabul had also increased during the past one week.

Roads leading to the "Khalq Khana" palace of President Babrak Karmal and the ministries of Foreign Affairs and the interior were closed and strong contingents of Russian and Afghan soldiers could be seen manning the barricades, she added.

The traveller said travel outside Kabul was risky due to increased guerrilla activity in the surrounding hills and valleys. In Kabul also infiltration by insurgents had stepped up during the last month.

Bloody feuding between the Khalq and Parchamite factions of the Afghanistan Government has spread to the Afghan army, claiming 23 lives in two recent battles, a report from Kabul said on Friday.

A top Education Ministry official was reported killed.

The Kabul source who has proved accurate in the past, said 13 soldiers who were members of Karmal's Parcham Party died and more than 25 others injured in a battle July 16 with soldiers belonging to the rival Khalq faction.

The fighting took place at the Qargha Military Base in Kabul, he said.

Two Soviet soldiers were also killed in the fighting, the source said.

On July 22, similar fighting broke out at the Pol-i-Charakhi Military Centre outside Kabul and eight Parchamite soldiers were killed and others were wounded, the source said. Soviet troops also intervened to halt that clash.

Karmal's purge of Khalqis officials from his government has continued, the source said, confirming reports here that Deputy Minister of Education Mohammed Wali Youssef was killed July 21 in his office by unidentified assailants. Youssef was buried in the official government cemetery in Kabul.

Youssef's reported death followed a government shakeup initiated last weekend by Karmal, apparently with the Kremlin's blessing, in an effort to consolidate power for his minority faction.

Another report from Kabul said defendants whose death sentence was announced this week by Radio Afghanistan were high-ranking Khalqis held in Pol-i-Charakhi Prison, including Khalil Mohammed Katawazi, Minister of Information and Culture under the late deposed President Hafizullah Amin.

The radio announcement that Karmal would review the sentences was intended to avert further Khalqi unrest, the Kabul source said.

In a related development the government extended the summer school recess for 20 days beyond the scheduled resumption of classes on last Wednesday, apparently to ward off demonstrations over the arrest of at least 267 high school girls.

A Kabul source has reported the students were seized when they ended a boycott and returned to class for final examinations July 15 to 19. Another 400 girls were reported expelled.

The traveller arriving from Kabul, a French national who declined to be identified, told reporters at Delhi airport that it was not known how the Karmal regime and the Soviets would react to the call for a new shopkeepers strike.

"Kabul is a city full of rumors. It is tense, very tense," the traveller said.

Karmal was seen in public in Kabul recently for the first time in several weeks, the traveller said. Radio Afghanistan has reported frequent speeches by him, however.--APA/APP

CSO: 4920



SOVIET-AFGHAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROJECTS DETAILED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 3 Jul 80 pp 1-4

["Abridged" version of article by V. Glukhoded and G. Borisov in Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 12 Jun 1980 pp 49-51; "The USSR-Afghanistan: Example of Cooperation"]

[Text] The relations of friendship and good-neighborhood, which have existed between the Soviet Union and its southern neighbor Afghanistan for more than 60 years now, have long acquired the character of a firm tradition. They began to take shape in the early years of Soviet power after the proclamation in 1919 of Afghanistan's full independence. Lenin, the great founder of the Soviet state, stood at the sources of Soviet-Afghan friendship. The young Soviet Republic was the first state to recognize the independence of Afghanistan and thus to render it tremendous moral and political support.

The Soviet Union was the first country to start developing regular trade with Afghanistan. It has been rendering it systematic assistance in the development of the national economy inherited from the times of colonial dependence.

The April Revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan has opened up before the country the road of democratic development and social progress.

Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation develops on the basis of equality and mutual advantage without any interference in the internal affairs of each other. The agreements concluded between the two countries provide for rendering assistance to Afghanistan in building 147 projects of various kinds. Seventy-three projects have already been constructed and put in operation, and nearly 60 projects are now being built.

The industrial enterprises built with Soviet assistance account for more than a third of Afghan-manufactured goods. Varied, indeed, is the output of these enterprises turning out gas, electric power, carbamide, building materials, products of metal working and auto repairs, foodstuffs and other goods. The country's largest hydropower station, Naghlu, of 100,000 kw capacity and the first gas-based thermal power station (of 36,000 kw capacity) in Afghanistan in the area of the town of Mazar-i-Sharif have been built with

Soviet assistance. Besides, several power stations of smaller capacity and a number of other power-generating plants have been constructed. Thanks to the high efficiency of their operation, these account for nearly two-thirds of all power generated in Afghanistan.

Agriculture is the main sector of the Afghan economy, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the country's national income. Therefore, in the course of Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation great attention is paid to agricultural projects. Among these one should single out the Jalalabad irrigation complex in the province of Nangarhar, the only area in the country where the climatic conditions make it possible to grow subtropical crops.

This complex includes a 70 kilometer long irrigation canal with water intake, a head system of hydrotechnical structures and a hydroelectric station, an irrigation network and two state-owned farms specializing mainly in growing citrus fruit and olives. The construction of the complex has made it possible to irrigate and to put to use nearly 25,000 hectares of virgin lands, which formerly used to be sun-scorched stony desert areas.

The irrigation system at the Sarde dam in the province of Ghazni is a major agricultural project of Soviet-Afghan cooperation. It helps to irrigate 17,000 hectares of land.

A leading branch in the field of mining in Afghanistan is the gas industry developed with Soviet economic and technical assistance. The discovery by Soviet geologists of considerable gas reserves in the north of the country, the development of specifically, a main gas pipeline to the border with the USSR and its steel wire stay section spanning the Amu Darya River have made it possible to use these most valuable natural resources in the interests of development of the Afghan economy. In Afghanistan itself, natural gas is used as a chemical and energy primary material for Soviet-aided projects: a nitrate fertilizer plant--the country's largest enterprise of the modern chemical industry of 105,000-ton carbamide annual capacity--and the thermal power station in the area of Mazar-i-Sharif. The output of gas not used at home goes for export as one of its chief items.

In the middle of May 1980, the work done by Afghan and Soviet specialists was crowned with a fresh achievement. Another gas deposit, Jargudug, has been put in operation. The new industrial complex built with Soviet technical assistance will play an important role in the country's industrialization. It will produce up to 2,000 million cubic meters of gas and nearly 15,000 tons of gas condensate a year. In the period of building the Jargudug gas-field, gas production in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been doubled. The increase in gas production has opened up new possibilities for using more of it at home, specifically, for the production of nitrate fertilizers, building up the power-generation facilities, and for meeting household needs.

It is difficult to overestimate the Soviet Union's contribution to solving the transport problem in Afghanistan. Of the country's existing 2,800 kilometers of asphalt- and concrete-surfaced roads, more than 1,500 kilometers have been built with the assistance of Soviet organizations.

Among the numerous roads built with Soviet technical assistance there are two roads unique in their character. One of these, the motor road from Kabul to the river port of Sherhan serves as a reliable link in any season of the year and in practically any kind of weather between the country's northern and central provinces. The central part of the road (Salang), which cuts across the Hindukush mountain ridge at 3,350 metres above sea level with a 2.7-km tunnel cut in rock, and reinforced concrete avalanche-control galleries, more than 7 kilometers long, is a remarkable engineering structure. The country's longest (679 km) Kushka-Herat-Kandahar cement- and concrete-surfaced road, which cuts across desert areas, was also a major project of Soviet-Afghan cooperation. In the course of building it, 37 bridges were erected and more than 13,000 million cubic metres of earth was moved.

By merely listing some of the major projects, one will be able to become convinced of the comprehensive character of Soviet technical assistance and its important role in the development of most diverse sectors of the Afghan economy. Mention could be made of the Janghalak motor repairs works in Kabul, which is the largest metal-working enterprise in the country, the central international airport in Kabul, and the home-building factory in Kabul, the only pre-fab house-building enterprise in Afghanistan, the Kabul mechanized bakeries comprising two flourmills, a bakery and an elevator, the largest river port of Sherhan on the Panj River, the industrial reserves of oil, copper, iron, coal and other minerals discovered by Soviet geologists. A distinctive feature of our cooperation has always been the striving to ensure the broadest participation of the Afghan side in every affair connected with the construction and operation of these projects. Since the very beginning of economic and technical cooperation, the Soviet side has paid attention to the training of cadres of Afghan workers and specialists. For example, in the years of cooperation more than 72,000 skilled workers have been trained at projects built in Afghanistan jointly by the two countries. The USSR has assisted in building the Kabul Institute of Technology for the training of engineers in seven special lines, and also an auto-mechanics and mining and oil technical schools. These educational establishments are designed for simultaneously training a total of 2,400 people. The training of Afghan specialists at Soviet colleges and specialized secondary schools is also practiced on a large scale.

Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation not only helps generally to develop the Afghan economy, but also creates conditions enabling Afghanistan to repay the Soviet credits granted to it. This is achieved, primarily, through the construction of projects increasing the country's export potential, which earns it the required means for repaying credits and other aid. This considerably enhanced the mutually advantageous character of our cooperation, its being truly consonant with the interests of both sides.

Afghanistan delivers to the USSR a series of goods needed by our national economy. These, above all, are primary materials for the light and food industries: cotton, raw hides and skins, wool, dried fruit, nuts, etc. For agriculture, Afghanistan supplies us with nitrate fertilizers, and for industry--with natural gas.

In the recent period, a number of new agreements and protocols on economic and technical cooperation have been signed between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. In keeping with these accords, the USSR is to render assistance to the DRA in building a major project--mining and ore dressing complex based on the Ainak copper deposit, an oil refinery of 500,000-ton annual capacity, power transmission lines in the north of the country, including lines for the transmission of electric power from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, and the modernization of the Kabul airport. Of great importance to Afghan agriculture will be our assistance in establishing the country's first seven machine-and-tractor stations. The Soviet Union will also render assistance to the DRA in setting up five centers for a total of 3,000 trainees to train skilled workers.

CSO: 1812



# AMERICAN ROLE IN 'WHITE REVOLUTION' REVIEWED

Tehran IRAN ECONOMIC SERVICE in English 7 Jul 80 pp 5-8

[Article by Dr Kazem Rajavi. The writer of this article is a former professor of Political Science at Geneva University and also a former envoy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the U.N. European Bureau in Geneva.]

[Text] In general, the land reforms in Iran finally benefitted those former urban feudal lords, who had pocketed the money paid by the farmers as compensation for the damages, and had invested the same in urban construction sector. Similarly, a negligible number of small land-owners in villages were granted credits and farm investments. They, in proportion to a hike in their revenues, helped in expanding the domestic market and in substituting the capitalist ties with those of the indigenous former relations.

An enormous rise in the number of bank branches, that went up from 1,354 to 3,407 during a four-year period, is the best proof of such a claim. The destruction of Iran's agriculture as a result of the land reforms can be well judged by having a look at the contribution made by agriculture in the country's Gross National Product (GNP). In 1960, i.e. three years before the inception of the land reforms, agriculture sector declined to 9.2 percent after a lapse of only four years. In this way, there was a decline rate of 40 percent in farm products in the annual GNP. Agricultural destruction can also be observed from the import sector. During the tenure of the national government headed by Dr. Mosadeq, which originated the idea of a non-oil economy, the rate of per capita production of farm output, such as wheat and barley, had gone up to 207 kilograms in 1952. However this rate, in respect of the same foodgrains, declined to 148 kilograms in 1971.

Prior to the implementation of the land reforms, our country, which had attained self-sufficiency in foodgrains, even used to export these products. The point worth mentioning is that until the year 1970, when the adverse effects of the land reforms had not yet appeared, our annual foreign-grain imports never exceeded 111 million dollars. But from that

year onwards, import of farm products rose at a terrific speed from 176 million dollars in 1971 to 1.6 billion dollars in 1975, finally reaching 1.9 billion dollars in 1977.

In 1977, Iran's farm products imports amounted to 12.4 percent of the total imports without taking into account 14.1 billion dollars worth of arms imports. Foodgrains constituted major portion of agricultural imports as they were to the tune of 1.5 million tons in 1974. Imports of corn, rice, tea, sugar, vegetable oil, meat and eggs gradually rocketed high as a result of which Iran's per capita farm production was lower in 1974 as compared to 1965. With nearly 2.5 billion dollars of agricultural imports in 1978, which formed 3 percent of GNP, Iran was one of the seven countries of the world which were most dependent for their foodgrains on the outside world. By shattering our social structure through destroying the rural life, the United States gradually made our economy absolutely dependent upon oil.

Although crude prices had nearly doubled in 1933, this commodity had only a 10 percent contribution in Iran's GNP by the year 1948. The country's oil revenues in 1954 were only 55 million dollars but they rose to 25 billion dollars in 1975. According to the annual report of the Central Bank of Iran, oil contribution to the country's GNP in 1975 was 45 percent which constituted 84.3 percent of the total Government revenues and 89.4 percent of its foreign exchange earnings. In any case, as per official statistics, Iran's economy was being prepared to bank on a single-commodity product on the one hand, while tragically enough its economic infra-structure was being remodelled to rely on oil income by completely destroying agriculture.

Keeping in mind that throughout the course of the Iranian history, the Government needs in Iran were always met from the revenues earned by farm products, there was observed a sudden basic change in this relationship from 1973 onwards. The reason was that oil revenues now provided the only source of income. Extraordinary dependence on oil revenues and an unbalanced distribution of income led to intensify and deepen the internal contrasts of the society. Resultantly, the Pahlavi regime increasingly made use of dictatorial methods to deprive the toiling masses of the country from their lawful rights.

#### 6. [as published] Armaments & Foreign Trade

The deposed Shah had an American type of peaceful coexistence with all other regimes of the world. This was proved by the ever-rising volume of U.S. imports to Iran.

Arms purchases and military imports were on the increase, especially from the United States. Thus GNP was also raised in the Government budget and parallel to it the military budget. The military spendings of the ousted Pahlavi regime at one stage went up as high as 40 percent



of our GNP which is the maximum amount allocated by any country in the world (including the super-powers) to its military budget. As a result, there was a great inequilibrium in our trade balance. The Iranian imports (excluding armaments) registered a sevenfold rise during 1974-8 while there was practically no change in the export position.

#### 7. Foreign Exchange Wastage

A glance at the statistics on the volume of our commercial exchanges with the industrialised states would indicate that our imports rose from a total of 85,000 dollars in 1921 to 88.7 billion dollars in 1975. In other words, the value of Iranian imports went up by 1,300 times during this 54-year period. Meanwhile, during the same period, there was an 18,000 times increase in our imports from the United States. This shows the notorious dependence of our economy upon imperialism, and especially that of America, during this half-century.

Considering the major portion of Iranian military imports from the United States and the increasing volume of such imports concurrent with a hike in the country's oil revenues, it would become clear that the rate of increase in our military budget has always exceeded that of our national budget and even of our oil production. For example, our military budget which stood at over 400 million dollars in 1966, went up to 5.3 billion dollars in 1974 showing a twelve-fold increase. However, there was only a ten-fold rise in the national budget during that period.

As a result of an increase in Iran's oil revenues, especially in 1977, the amount of goods imported in the first 10 months of 1979 rose to nearly 12 billion dollars. Considering the fact that the country's oil income in that year was to the tune of 16 billion dollars, we can conclude that about 75 percent of these revenues were paid back to foreign countries, especially America, its allies and multi-national companies for purchasing consumer goods. The remaining oil revenues of the same year were spent in the form of sale of foreign exchange to travellers and Iranian students in foreign countries (1.3 billion dollars), and on extension of grants as well as other unnecessary expenditures abroad.

Iran's oil revenues during 1974 and 1978 totalled 104 billion dollars. If we suppose the country's imports to stand at 75 percent of these revenues, then we would note that 78 billion dollars were spent on our imports during this period.

#### 8. Return of Petrodollars to America

With a hike in oil prices in 1974 and accumulation of wealth of the oil-rich countries, including Iran, the United States formulated such a policy by which it as well as its allies could pocket back the petrodollars through the multi-national companies. To achieve this goal, the puppet regime of the ousted Shah was assigned the task of

substituting the U.S. imperialism not only in the region but also in the world through extending loans and grants to many countries. A brief glance at the loans, grants and investments of the former regime during the 1974-79 period would show how the United States managed to get back the petrodollars from Iran as stated below:

International Organisation	-	1,051.6	million dollars
Western industrialised States	-	3,226.0	" "
East European States	-	780.0	" "
Asian states	-	2,303.5	" "
African states	-	516.7	" "
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,877.8</b>	<b>million dollars</b>

The grants extended by Iran were as under:

International Organisations	-	442.1	million dollars
Western Industrialised States (including United States)	-	5.4	" "
East European States	-	0.5	" "
Asian States	-	87.5	" "
African States	-	12.04	" "
Other Countries (foreign scholarship-holders in Iran)	-	1.2	" "
<b>TOTAL GRANTS</b>		<b>548.3</b>	<b>million dollars</b>

Apart from these loans and grants, the former Iranian regime invested huge capitals in the following countries in order to help rescue their capitalist system:

South Africa	-	39.3	million dollars
Egypt	-	26.9	" "
Pakistan	-	18.2	" "
Jordan	-	3.0	" "
Luxembourg	-	1.0	" "
Australia	-	40.0	" "
Bangla Desh	-	7.5	" "

#### 9. Other Cases of Plunders

Apart from what has been said earlier, we give below some other examples of the plundering of Iran's national wealth by U.S. imperialism during 1974-5:

a) 3.5 million dollars wasted on account of non-utilisation of 20,000 hectares of arable land by U.S. firms.

- b) Two billion dollars of financial aid received by the said U.S. firms to exploit the above land.
- c) Ten billion dollars spent by Iran on arms purchases.
- d) Eight billion dollars paid in salaries to a total of 40,000 U.S. military advisors in Iran each one of whom annually received 100 thousand dollars.
- e) Four million dollars worth of consumer goods imports.
- f) At least one billion dollars spent on the educational expenditures of the Iranian students in America. In this way, the United States plundered a total of 25.35 million dollars of the Iranian foreign exchange during 1974 and 1975, through various means.
- g) In pursuit of the U.S. policy in its capacity as an American agent in the region as well as the world from 1974 until early 1979 (prior to the Islamic revolution), the Shah's regime collectively returned a total of 8.37 billion dollars to the United States in the form of loans, grants and investments. This amounted to an average of 1.6 billion dollars annually.

Note: Dr. Rajavi had read this article in his capacity as one of the participants in the "International Conference on U.S. Interventions in Iran".  
(Berdad, June 17, 1980)

CSO: 4920

FRG EXPERT OBSERVES IRANIAN TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS

DW050739 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 4 Aug 80 pp 85-87

[Article by Reiner Geulen: "A Mullah Passes Judgment in the End"]

[Text] Reiner Geulen, 36, is a criminal defense lawyer in West Berlin (associated with attorney Otto Schily). On behalf of the Republican Association of Lawyers and the Association of Berlin Criminal Defense Lawyers he was the first western observer to attend an Iranian revolutionary tribunal: The proceedings against Marxist Taghi Shakhram. Shakhram was sentenced to death, and executed, without any exonerating testimony having been heard.

Criminal proceedings, most of them with a deadly outcome, take place in Iran nearly daily. But the proceedings and the trial against Taghi Shakhram had the peculiar aspect that a leading representative of the political left had been on trial.

As a young man in the 1960's Shakhram joined the resistance movement against the shah. Since age 19 he had been living as an outlaw, mostly in Tehran, was arrested by the SAVAK, the secret police of the shah regime, and after tortures sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1971. After years of confinement he succeeded in escaping. Up to the revolution in early 1979 Shakhram was one of the shah opponents most wanted by the SAVAK.

He participated in the revolutionary events since late 1978. Half a year later, on 1 July 1979, Shakhram was arrested: The power struggle between the Islamic and the national and/or socialist component of the revolution had commenced.

The prosecution charged Shakhram with participation in the murder of several members of the Mojahedin Movement. In the beginning the Mojahedin had been a radical religious organization pursuing the goal of eliminating the shah rule, and Shakhram was a member of that organization.

In the mid-1970's a trend tending toward Marxism formed within the Mojahedin which, by its program, demanded the establishment of a socialist society.

Shakhram had been the initiator and leader of this wing, and at the time of reorientation he had been a member of the Mojahedin Central Committee.

What happened at the time was arrests and executions of Mojahedin members and there was mutual distrust and suspicion of betrayal of members of this organization to the SAVAK. A leading member of the anti-Marxist, purely Islamic wing of the Mojahedin was killed by representatives of the Marxist wing as a result of these suspicions.

The prosecution of the revolutionary tribunals did not charge Shakhram with having personally participated in the killings, yet he was accused of an organizational and political share in the responsibility for these murders.

Shakhram, as well as the committee and the organization supporting him in his trial, stated publicly concerning the charge that the real defendant was not Shakhram but that the trial rather was directed against the Mojahedin as a whole and against the Iranian left, and that it was aimed at initiating its being outlawed.

In a letter by Shakhram published by the supporting committee, whose contents is not denied by official quarters, it is said that the prosecutor general of the revolution, Godouss, personally visited the prisoner in his cell 2 months prior to the opening of the trial to confront him with the alternative of either testifying against the leftist Mojahedin in his trial before the revolutionary tribunal or being sentenced to die. Shakhram rejected any testimony.

The defense attorney picked by the defendant, the renowned Tehran attorney Esmailsadeh, referred to article 35 of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran of 1979 under which anybody has the right to free choice of a lawyer.

The "Law on the Institution of Revolutionary Tribunals" in contrast provides that any defendant is entitled to freely choose a lawyer who is in command of the Islamic penal code (article 7).

The court had named three lawyers who, in the court's belief, lived up to these prerequisites, but Shakhram rejected these lawyers arguing that he had no confidence in them for political and personal reasons.

When Esmailsadeh reported to the presiding judge of the revolutionary tribunal just before the opening of the main proceedings he was told that he could participate in the main proceedings as the attorney for Shakhram's defense only if he was prepared to pass a test in Islamic law before the president of the court.

In a letter to the president of the state the lawyer even mentions that a "religious examination" had been demanded of him which he had rejected under reference to his professional oath and to the constitution of the Islamic Republic.



The Islamic penal code is not any codified law. It consists of regulations and commandments of the Koran and their interpretation by the prophets and priests of Islam. The charge against Shakhram, too, is not based on Iranian criminal laws but on such Islamic commandments. The same applies to the procedural rights of the defendant, concerning which just a few rules of order can be found in the "Law on the Establishment of Revolutionary Tribunals."

This essentially explains the extreme differences with respect to the measure of punishment and the criminal act in verdicts handed down by revolutionary tribunals in Tehran and in the Iranian provinces. According to the daily reports, for example, detention, as well as flagellation or capital punishment is imposed on homosexuals.

Iranian newspapers currently discuss the question very sharply whether the verdicts handed down, and executed, by several revolutionary provincial courts, verdicts under which married women are stoned for adultery, are required under Islamic law.

The spokesman of the critics, member of parliament and spokesman of the Iranian Women's Movement, Azam Taleghani, decidedly termed this form of punishment anti-Islamic. In the meantime she herself has been put on trial for this before a revolutionary tribunal.

In talks with the supreme court president, Ayatollah Beheshti, the prosecutor general of Iran, Ardebili, and the chairman of the revolutionary tribunal competent for Shakhram, Modikhah, I pointed out that the right to be able to defend oneself properly against a charge emerges not only from the Iranian constitution but, beyond that, is a supra-state human right which must be guaranteed also under the special conditions of an Islamic legal system.

DW050750 Beheshti, who spent most of his exile in Germany and is well in command of the German language, states in this connection that the entire legal system of Iran is being adapted to Islamic principles which cannot be compared with a European interpretation of law.

The commitment of the leading politicians of Iran to Islam as the state religion and as a principle of the entire organization of the state--this is the impression I gained in all my talks--is so strong that they do not feel responsible in any way to principles of a state of justice in the meaning understood in our country.

The main proceedings against Taghi Shakhram were opened on 14 July 1980. The trial took place in the Evin Prison in which most political prisoners of Iran are detained. The prison had been built in the 1950's by the shah regime atop a hill on the fringe of the Elburs mountain north of Tehran and had been the SAVAK's central prison up to the revolution.



Over decades Evin had been the embodiment of tortures, martyrdom, and murder of the opponents to the shah regime. Picture tables have been hung in the security tract in which the trial against Shakhram was held.

They show photographs found in the SAVAK archives after the conquest of the prison: lashed in skulls, people whose extremities had been cut while they were still alive, gutted bodies.

The tribunal was made up of Mullah Modikhah as the president and two associate judges. Sitting at their side was the representative of the prosecutor general of the revolution. Hung on the wall behind the court were tables with passages from the Koran.

The whole proceeding was recorded on videotape. Some Iranian journalists were sitting in the first row of spectators, behind them members of the families of the men with whose killing Shakhram was charged.

The rest of those present was largely made up of members of the prison guard. About half the places were not taken. It was not discernible that normal listeners had an opportunity to enter the courtroom which is located in the innermost part of Evin prison. Being a legitimate foreign trial observer I was able to participate in the proceedings without hindrance.

Whenever the court entered the hall the audience, standing up, came out with several half-chanted reverences to Allah and Ayatollah Khomeyni, with the Koran singer reciting subsequently.

Shakhram was brought into court from prison during the first day of the trial. He stated that, being a fighter against the shah regime, he was not prepared to defend himself before the revolutionary tribunal which had been installed for the crimes of the shah regime and not for its opponents.

The tribunal had justified its competence for the Shakhram case with the "Law on the Establishment of Revolutionary Tribunals" of 1979, namely, for passing judgment on "conspiracy against the Islamic Republic by armed measures, terror, destruction of institutions, as well as espionage to the advantage of the foreigners" (article 2/IV) as well as for crimes which, prior to the victory of the revolution, had contributed to the stabilization of the Pahlavi regime and at the same time to the suppression of "the struggles of the people" (articles 1 and 2/I). Besides, the revolutionary tribunals take action in the case of crimes to the advantage of foreigners as well as in case of offenses such as drug dealing and rape.

Shakhram said that he was prepared to defend himself before a regular court but not before the revolutionary tribunal since he had been one of the radical fighters against the shah regime since his youth.

He demanded that his defense attorney Esmailsadeh be admitted to the trial and demanded that the trial be public. In particular he demanded the admission of representatives of the Mojahedin Movement who had been prohibited by the court from attending this trial.

Since none of his demands were fulfilled by the tribunal Shakhram had himself taken back to his cell. Henceforth he no longer attended the proceedings.

The trial took place on a total of 4 days of proceedings between 14 and 23 July 1980, for about 2 or 3 hours each in the afternoon. On the second and third day of the trial, representatives of those Islamic members of the Mojahedin Movement of whose killing Shakhram was accused, took the floor. Essentially they advanced political arguments against the Marxist trend of the Mojahedin.

Shakhram, his non-admitted defense attorney Esmailsadeh, and the members of his family had submitted to the tribunal many documents and evidence intended to show that the murders with which Shakhram was charged were the SAVAK's doing. Except for two documents read during the proceedings the tribunal did not introduce any of these documents into the proceedings.

There was no such thing as the taking of evidence either in the form of an interrogation of witnesses or by reading documents. It was impossible to tell whether the court kept a record of proceedings at all.

On the 4th day of the trial the presidency of the tribunal was changed. Mullah Mobakheri, who had not attended the first 3 days of the trial, took over chairmanship from Judge Modikhah; at the end of the 4th trial day the tribunal declared the trial over and announced a verdict.

On 23 July, at about 2100, the office of lawyer Esmailsadeh received a telephone call from Evin Prison saying that the family of Taghi Shakhram should come to Evin Prison that very evening for a visit with the prisoner. The mother and the two sisters arrived at Evin around 2330 and were led to the prisoner.

Shakhram declared that he expected to be executed before the night was over even though he had so far not received any word about the outcome of his trial.

The family left Shakhram around midnight. Shakhram was executed in Evin around 0130. The death sentence had been promulgated shortly before. In the early morning the family was told by telephone that they could pick up Shakhram's remains in Evin.

CSO: 4403

## INCIDENTS CAUSED BY SOCIAL UNREST

### Women Fired

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Some 131 female employees who did not put on Islamic dress at work as ordered by government authorities were dismissed from the Iranian Army and Police Offices yesterday, it was reported.

The head of the Army Revolutionary Court called the dismissed employees "persons who in pursuance of the radio broadcasts of the United States and Israel have refused to harmonize their dress with the Islamic Revolution."

### Men, Women Arrested

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Tehran--Five women and three men were arrested Monday when they staged demonstration against the Islamic HEJAB it was announced by the Central Islamic Revolutionary Committee yesterday.

### Kiosks Closed

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--A vigorous new campaign to clear the city's streets of all jerry-built kiosks was set in motion with orders from the Cleansing Headquarters here to have them all removed within 48 hours, it was announced yesterday.

The Cleansing Headquarters is a body which concert efforts to keep the face of the city clean and also promote healthy habits among citizens and consists of representatives from the Central Komiteh, the Besat (religious) Foundation, Anti-Corruption Society, the Society for the Fight Against Addiction, the Health Ministry, the Labor Ministry, the Guide Chamber, the Ministry of the Interior, the Tehran Municipality and the Police.

The announcement said that if owners of kiosks and stalls which blocked up city side streets and main street sidewalks did not shut down business voluntarily, they would be closed down by official authorities and no losses incurred by such closures will be liable to compensation, and will be entirely the responsibility of owners themselves.

The stalls in most cases were unauthorized structures.

### Medical Supplies Destroyed

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 5 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--A national radio announcement Thursday alleged that counterrevolutionaries were responsible for destroying stocks of medicines and essential medical supplies in a sabotage operation against the Islamic Republic.

"Yet another way has been found to deal a blow against the Islamic Revolution of our country this time by destroying medicines and medical equipment," the announcement said.

It said that the object of the destruction appeared to be the creation of an artificial shortage of medicines and supplies in order to create dissatisfaction among the local population who were already experiencing shortages in drugs in recent weeks.

Radio reporters who interviewed the Supervisor of Komiteh No 4 in the city was told that "surgical equipment were found thrown in the gutter" in an area under his jurisdiction.

He said that about 5,000 to 6,000 packets of cat gut used in surgical suturing had been brought along to his Komiteh after being picked up in a gutter in the area.

The supervisor said he followed the matter up with the Health Ministry who told him that instances of similar disposal in other areas around the city had been brought to the notice of the ministry.

A large quantity of expensive medicines had further been found destroyed at Karaj and in Behest Zahra huge quantities of hospital alcohol had been set aflame.

The Komiteh No 4 Supervisor said that he had requested the Health Ministry to investigate these acts without further delay to find out whether they had been taken out of hospitals and hospital stores by employees, or whether they were supplies which were being paid for and purchased by counterrevolutionaries simply to be destroyed in order to create artificial scarcities in them.

## Flight Delayed Over Veil

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Zahedan-Tehran domestic Iran Air flight was yesterday delayed by nearly 5 hours all because no one was able to rule on what was deemed to be proper Islamic attire for the air hostess on the flight.

A reporter for 'Homa' the Iran national airline said that the flight No 373 which was scheduled to leave at 11 a.m. from Zahedan to Tehran after touching down at Yazd flew directly into Tehran arriving here at 5 p.m. yesterday.

He said that the delay was caused by the objection of a Revolutionary Guard who was on the flight to the attire of the air hostess on the plane.

When the objections were made the air hostess is said to have reported the matter to the pilot who taxied his plane back to the airport without taking off until the issue was settled.

The report said that the passenger on the flight became involved in the controversy some taking the side of the air hostess and others claiming that the Revolutionary Guard was correct.

The Revolutionary Guard is believed to have been ordered off the plane by the pilot. The Revolutionary Guard complied but before he left the plane told the passengers, "I get off the plane but I leave it to you to judge as to who is right, me or the pilot and the airhostess who has not gone along with Imam Khomeini's order in observing proper Islamic dress."

With this a good many of the passengers who supported the Revolutionary Guard are also supposed to have left the plane in anger chanting slogans.

After a long delay the matter was finally settled by the responsible authorities concerned and the plane left arriving at Tehran at 4 O'Clock five hours behind time.

CSO: 4920



# TOURIST TRADE DECLINED SEVENTY PERCENT

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 21 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The number of foreign tourists in Iran in the year 1979 has dropped by 70 percent compared with the 1978, it was reported yesterday.

This reduction is mostly because of the loss of American and Kuwaiti tourists whose numbers had dropped by 95.5 percent and 91.8 percent respectively.

During last year tourists numbering 25,298 were highest on the list of incoming tourist with German and Saudi Arabian tourists second and third respectively. 59.6 percent of the all tourists who come in last year have been from European countries, 17-3 percent of them have come from the Middle East and the rest from southeast Asia, Japan, North and Latin America, Africa etc.

48.2 percent of these tourists came into Iran by air while the rest came via land and sea routes.

Income earned from tourists during last year is estimated by \$54,446,620 which reflects a 73 percent decrease compared with the year 1978, and is anticipated to be fall sharply again this year.

As regards Iranian tourists the Foreign Tourism Organization of Iran announced that during last year 599,793 Iranians had gone abroad which shows an 8.6 percent decrease compared with the year 1978.

87.7 percent of the Iranian tourists have gone abroad on ordinary visas, 7 percent of them on political and service visas and the rest on pilgrimage visas.

More than 90 percent of these Iranian tourists travelled by air.

CSO: 4920



HASTEHI: NATION FOLLOWING INDIAN EXAMPLE

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 10 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Masud Hastehi, Undersecretary of Iran's Ministry of Industry and Mines said yesterday Iranian industrial production "has increased to an outstanding level," and that Iranian industry was proceeding toward a healthy stage PARS NEWS AGENCY reported.

"After the Revolution due to the intrigues of irresponsible people a state of anarchy and insecurity prevailed in the factories" Hastehi said.

But his ministry managed to establish coordination between the banks, the Commerce Ministry, and other organizations with the result that production had increased and all the factories were operating Hastehi added.

Hastehi elaborating said that there were industries in the past under the former regime but these were mostly consumption industries and hardly yielded along term benefits to the country. He said that this trend was now being changed.

He said that this has been difficult during the past 1 1/2 years it has not been easy to restore even those industries which had come to a standstill. There was confusion in all aspects of the country's economy which reflected in industries in the financial sphere and further there were a good many management problems in addition to this. Natural resources for keeping the earlier consumer industries were in short supply and whatever raw material which was ordered stayed uncleared at the customs post, he said.

Management problems resulted mostly from the dissatisfaction which workers had experienced under the last regime and their resentment of early managerial appointees and personnel. This caused insecurity in workplaces and complete inability to get started. A good many of the managers were fired and a number of factories were closed, he said.

He said one should not forget the fact that a good many of the managers were not able to identify with the new revolutionary thoughts and movements and with the new aspirations of the workers. He said that the new

philosophy since the beginning of the Revolution was one of cooperation between workers at all levels. "The feeling of 'I' was replaced by the concept of 'we' in all they did. [as printed] There was no more capitalism," Hastehi said.

Officials unable to understand these attitudes confronted workers by displaying hostility to workers and not trying to persuade them of the necessity to work in the greater interests of the nation and the Revolution, an argument to which they would very well have responded, said Hastehi. It was not surprising that the rates of production in these industries dropped, he added.

Hastehi said in view of these developments Iran continued still in the ways of the old consumer oriented society under the former dispensation. Along with this prices for consumption goods affected by unstable conditions continued their upward trends creating spirals which had to be controlled, Hastehi said. Consequently Hastehi said this affects a majority of the population who cannot afford to go along with such adverse trends.

The Ministry of Industry and Mines drew up plans to arrest these tendencies and working in coordination with the Ministry of Commerce and other industrial organizations are better fitted now to tackle the adverse impacts on the nation's industry, he said. He added that the country was initially set back by the economic sanctions but now that those in the government and private sector organizations in commerce and industry realize its full implications, they are also better prepared to meet contingencies in other ways. Hastehi said all this no doubt reflects healthy and optimistic trends for the nation's industrial future.

Hastehi speaking on the recent Commerce Ministry delegation which included representatives of his ministry of which he was one, said he was highly impressed by the standards set in Indian industrial units. He said that a great deal of stress was laid on technical expertise and research in these industries. Hastehi described how he had been to an industrial unit employing 8,000 workers of whom 2,000 were qualified experts and engineers. In addition each of these industrial units spent nearly 2 percent of their gross incomes on research, he said. It was also interesting to note Hastehi added that Indian industries concentrated on areas in which their own resources could be maximally used, which meant that they did not have to depend entirely on foreign resources for their continuance.

Small scale industrial units in India were organized on a most impressive scale with complete coordination between the central and provincial authorities and the industrial entrepreneurs themselves. He said that in Punjab alone there were 50,000 small scale industrial units, all working perfectly.

In conclusion, Hastehi said that the delegation that went out to India presented a complete report of what they had seen there and suggested that Iran should take a lesson from Indian experiences. In particular he talked of tractor manufactures in which he said India was nearly 98 percent self-sufficient, whereas in Iran which had tractor units of its own, the nation was nowhere near self-sufficiency. Government hopes, he said, to very soon hold an industrial exhibition in Iran spotlighting Indian developments in this sphere.

CSO: 4920

## MANUFACTURING PLANTS PLANNED FOR VARIOUS PROVINCES

### Light Industries for Gilan

Tehran ECHO OF IRAN in English 14 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] The Directorate of the Department of Industries and Mines of Gilan Province told reporters that this Department has agreed in principle for the setting up of fourteen manufacturing units in various parts of this Province.

The Department also informed that all the units would be set up by the private sector.

Some of the manufacturing units include plastic and cardboard packings, woodcraft industries, gas and kerosene fired heating and cooking systems, and an ice manufacturing plant.

A spokesman from the Directorate said that initial investments would be nearly two hundred million rials but this amount would gradually increase by the time the machineries and equipments would be installed and a further investment would be required in the later stages when expansion works would take place on the projects.

The spokesman said many other private investors have applied with the Department for the setting up of various manufacturing units which the Department is presently studying the cases. He said that permission would not be given in case investors would like to set up similar type of manufacturing units in areas very close to each other.

The Provincial Banks and the Industrial credit banks and other government banks are assisting those investors with advisors and experts to choose the type of industry which must be a manufacturing unit which would turn out to be beneficial both for the country and the investors.

The spokesman said more than two hundred persons would be initially employed on completion of the fourteen manufacturing units.

BOURSE 13 July.

## Cement Plants for Khuzestan

Tehran ECHO OF IRAN in English 9 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] The Directorate of the Department of Industries and Mines of Khuzestan Province told reporters that permits have been issued for the establishment of eight new manufacturing units in this Province.

The units are to be established with an initial investment of more than one hundred million rials.

The spokesman for the Department told reporters that more amount may have to be invested later on.

These manufacturing units include a cement block producing plant, a machine bread manufacturing unit, mosaic and cement used materials plant, and a stone cutting plant.

The spokesman said on immediate completion of the units more than one hundred and twenty persons would be employed but the employment figure would rise on expansion of the units at a later stage.

All the units would be dispersed in the Province, the investment is entirely belonging to the private sector.

It was also reported that several other manufacturing units who have received establishment permits are nearing completion in this Province, several of them large undertakings by the private sector and scheduled for completion within the next few months. Some of the units under construction would be able to employ as much as three to four hundred persons on completion.

BOURSE 8 July.

## Milk Plant for Ilam Province

Tehran ECHO OF IRAN in English 14 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] Asghar Ebrahimi the Governor General of Ilam Province told reporters that a milk pasteurising plant and twenty-five thousand heads of cattle would be purchased from Pakistan for this Province.

Ebrahimi also said that more than two hundred and thirty rural areas in this Province would be electrified and plans have been prepared for the construction of modern irrigation systems in eighty-five rural areas. Included in the projects for this Province is the supply of potable water and the sinking of nearly two hundred deep wells for the regular supply of agricultural water. Already a number of deep wells have been sunk and trials are underway. Construction is progressing on schedule the Governor General said.



Ebrahimi also revealed to reporters that there is a strong possibility the Province would be purchasing either from East Germany or Poland a wool processing and cleaning plant. A paint and varnish manufacturing plant would also be purchased from one of these two countries.

The Governor General stressed that the dye and paint factory would be used for the production of woolen carpets from the wool of one and half million heads of sheep in this Province.

BOURSE 13 July.

#### Plastic, Metal Plants for Kermanshah

Tehran ECHO OF IRAN in English 7 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] According to reports released by the Kermanshahan Province Department of Industries and Mines a total of forty-seven manufacturing units have been permitted to be set up by the private sector.

A spokesman for the Department of Industries and Mines said that the initial investment would be around 370 million rials and on completion of these projects would employ nearly six hundred persons and which could be increased with the expansion of the manufacturing units at a later date.

The manufacturing units include the construction of plastic materials unit, metal works, aluminium works, polythene bags plant, mosaic and tile producing plant, prefabricated concrete roofs manufacturing unit, cast iron and pig iron works, plaster manufacturing plant and units manufacturing wooden items, and a water heater manufacturing plant.

The Department also has permitted those setting up these manufacturing units to import raw materials costing some 120 million rials.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI 6 July.

#### Pipe, Plaster Plants for Tabriz

Tehran ECHO OF IRAN in English 7 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] The Directorate of the Department of Industries and Mines of East Azarbaijan told reporters that permission has been granted in principle for the establishment of eight manufacturing units in this Province. The units would be established at an investment of fifty-eight million rials.

The manufacturing units would include a cement pipe plant, plaster plant, packaging plant with wooden materials and small units manufacturing construction materials.

A spokesman from the department said all the units would be set up by the private sector and would initially employ some sixty persons on completion but would add employees on expanding.

BOURSE 6 July.



## BRIEFS

**KERMAN, BANDAR ABBAS RAIL LINK**—A senior source from the Ministry of Roads and Transportation told reporters that after years of delays and dilatoriness on the part of the previous regime the rail link between Kerman and Bandar Abbas would get constructed. The source said that very soon six of the seventeen stretches of this route would be put on public tender, and construction works are expected to begin before the end of the fiscal Iranian calendar year of 1359. The source told reporters that priority has been given for the quick construction and completion of this line which will link a vital port that is Bandar Abbas to other parts of the country, and would serve to quickly haul goods to the parts of the country. Another reason is the continual expansion of the port of Bandar Abbas which serves as a major loading and unloading terminal for goods. The stretch of eight hundred and eighty kilometers would be constructed in seventeen stretches. The source also told reporters that highly qualified and efficient contractors would be chosen in view of the fact that the stretch between Kerman and Bandar Abbas bypasses several mountainous terrains and areas requiring advanced skills. Hundreds of tunnels have to be built in addition to bridges bypassing marshes and rivers. ETTELA'AT 7 July. [Text] [Tehran ECHO OF IRAN in English 8 Jul 80 p 7]

**KHAVAR AUTO PLANT FACING SHUTDOWN**—The Khavar automobile manufacturing plant is in danger of closure for lack of engines and parts. Until a few days ago the factory used to manufacture twenty-two units of vehicles in two shifts. The production rate of trucks in this factory was even on the verge of increase when the director of the warehouse of the plant in an official letter to the council of the plant complained the shortage of engines for the trucks and noted that the stocks are depleting fast and would even cause the closure of the plant. The council instructed the decreasing of the regular two shifts to one which could only produce eight units of various types of trucks. The council also instructed the factory authorities to pay the usual wages of the employees who used to work in the other shift, but according to reports this instruction has not been heeded. The Khavar truck and vehicle manufacturing company is directly linked with the production of engines from the Idam engine plant of Tabriz which supplies the engines. In case the production of engines at the Tabriz plant is unable to supply the number of engines required

which according to reports it cannot, then the Khavar and other related plants would be in danger of closure. MARDOM 13 July. [Text] [Tehran ECHO OF IRAN in English 14 Jul 80 p 8]

IRON GIRDER SHORTAGE--According to reports from the Iron Merchants Guild there is a marked shortage of iron materials including girders used for the construction industry. Importers do not show keen interest to import iron from abroad since the prices are quite high and contrary to fixed prices in the country. A major dealer said that the price of a ton of iron in Germany is 800 mark a ton. This means a kilo of iron cost them 44 rials a kilo whereas the maximum price permissible by the authorities is 46.5 rials a kilo. A survey in the open market showed that iron girders are being sold at ten to fifteen rials a kilo more than the fixed prices. A source from the iron distribution association told reporters that construction permit holders can purchase iron girders at the official rates but some persons with other aims buy iron girders even at higher prices with the aim of hoarding them. BOURSE 10 July. [Text] [Tehran ECHO OF IRAN in English 12 Jul 80 p 7]

DEPOSED SHAH SEES SORAYA--Paris, 16 June--The deposed Shah of Iran Reza Shah Pahlevi met his former queen Soraya for the first time since the loss of his throne in the palace of Egypt's former King Farouq. The former queen had arrived in Cairo from Paris recently after getting permission from the former Shah. A Paris newspaper obtained the news of this secret meeting between the deposed Shah and his former queen from Mrs. Reena, a close friend of Soraya. According to the newspaper, Farah Diba the present queen of the deposed Shah, was present at this meeting. All three were overcome with tears. According to the newspaper, the Shah and his queen thanked Soraya for using her influence to get them asylum in Egypt at a time when nobody in the world was ready to help them. The deposed Shah and his queen have agreed to give custody of their children to Soraya in the event of some unforeseen circumstances. [Text] [Lahore MASHRIQ in Urdu 17 June 80 pp 3, 7] 7957

ISLAMIC LAW ON UNDERWEAR SALES--The Mayor of Shahrta, a small town near Teheran, announced last week that underwear may no longer be put on public display and can be sold only in men's and women's tailor shops. The official PARS NEWS AGENCY said the new regulations, designed to ensure Islamic modesty, bar street sellers and boutiques from selling women's underclothes. The only exception is if a boutique has a special section, staffed by a female shop assistant, which no men can see. Offenders would be prosecuted under Islamic law, PARS said. [Text] [Nicosia CYPRUS MAIL in English 15 Jul 80 p 2]

CSO: 4920

## POLL SHOWS ALIGNMENT WOULD RECEIVE OVER 50 PERCENT OF VOTE

TA020540 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] For the first time the Alignment has shattered the 50 percent barrier and now leads with 50.6 percent of all votes. The Likud has once more fallen below the 20 percent mark, with just 19.7 percent of the votes now assured. These are the main results of a Pori Institute election poll, conducted in mid-July and commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

Had elections been held in mid-July, the Alignment would have gained 50.6 percent of all votes cast (as against 43.8 percent in the June poll) and the Likud 19.7 percent (as against 21.6 percent in June).

The NRP dropped by about 1 percent, from 8.7 percent in June to 7.9 percent in July, while Tehiya gained about 1 percent in relation to the June poll (2.6 percent now as against 1.8 percent in June). Half the Tehiya gain came from the NRP and half from the Likud.

The following are the results of the poll, with the June poll results and the present Knesset composition added for purposes of comparison:

	<u>July poll</u>	<u>June poll</u>	<u>9th Knesset</u>
Likud	19.7	21.6	35.3
Alignment	50.6	43.8	24.6
NRP	7.9	8.7	9.2
Orthodox	3.6	3.6	4.7
Democratic	0.2	0.9	11.6
Shay	0.6	0.6	—
Others	7.1	6.6	8.2
Minorities	Not polled	Not polled	4.6
Undecided	11.1	14.2	—

The breakdown of the 7.1 percent for the small parties is as follows:

Tehiya	2.6	Ind Lib	0.2
Sheli	2.1	Others	1.1
CRM	1.1		

Among those who say that they would now vote Alignment are many who voted Likud or DMC in the past. Of those who declare that they would now vote Alignment 25.8 percent voted for the Likud in 1977 and 11.7 percent voted for the DMC. Less than half (44.7 percent) of those who say they would now vote Alignment voted for that party in 1977.

The Likud today rests mainly on the Likud voters in 1977 and very little on persons who voted for other parties in the past. Of those who said they would vote Likud today, 80 percent also voted Likud in the previous election. Only 2.1 percent of those who would today vote for the Likud voted for the Alignment in 1977, with about the same percentage having voted for the DMC.

An examination of the undecideds shows that they are mainly persons who voted Likud or DMC in the past, with 40.3 percent of them having voted Likud and 13.1 percent having voted DMC in 1977; 14.8 percent of them did not vote in 1977.

The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women, aged 18 and above, who are eligible to vote and who were personally interviewed in their homes, with full privacy maintained.

CSO: 4805

# POLL SHOWS ISRAELIS DIVIDED ON REPLACING BEGIN GOVERNMENT

TA050817 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Aug 80 p 3

[Pori Public Opinion Poll: "Forty-six Point Nine Percent Want Government Replaced, 43 Percent Want It To Serve Another Year"]

[Text] The Israeli public is divided in its opinions about whether the government should be replaced now. At the same time a majority--albeit not a large one--believes that today the Labor Party is fit to take power. These are the results of a countrywide Pori Institute public opinion survey, which was commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

QUESTION: "Do you want the government to remain in power for another year, until its term in office expires [as published], or do you want it to be replaced now"? In reply, 43 percent said the government should remain in power, while 46.9 percent said the government should be replaced now.

A further 2 percent said that it depends who the candidate for prime minister will be in the next election and on whether the economic situation improves. Of those polled, 6.1 percent had no opinion either way.

It is noteworthy that among the more advanced population strata in terms of educational level, profession and income, over 50 percent want the government replaced now.

In reply to another question--"Do you think that the Labor Party is today fit or unfit to reassume power in the country?"--42 percent replied in the affirmative and 34.9 percent in the negative. A further 6.5 percent said that "it is possible" that the Labor Party is today fit to assume power, but this depends on who will head it, on the ministers it will put forward and on whether it will be able to form a government without the NRP. Another 16.6 percent said that they "do not know" whether the Labor Party is or is not fit to reassume power today.



Prominent among those who believe that Labor is not fit to take power today are persons aged 18-29, persons possessing a high level of education, persons with academic and administrative professions, and native-born.

The survey covered a representative cross-section of 1,200 men and women who were personally interviewed in their homes throughout the country.

CSO: 4805

## U.S. SECURITY COUNCIL VOTE CALLED KEY TO AUTONOMY TALKS

TA031019 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Aug 80 p 5

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The [U.S.] Veto—the Key for the Negotiations"]

[Text] When Billy Carter was investigated by the U.S. Justice Department about his ties with Libya he declared he is anti-Zionist and opposed to Zionist acts such as the kidnaping of Adolf Eichman....

On this Billy's view is shared by the Libyan ruler. Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi also recently stated his views in an interview he granted to the German magazine DER SPIEGEL. The partnership between Billy and Mu'ammur is not only of a business nature then but also ideological. President Carter has not only not publicly expressed reservations about his brother's statements but, as we have learned at the end of the week, has even encouraged him with his political efforts in Libya, since Billy "has done a good job there."

Anwar al-Sadat was probably not moved by Billy Carter's anti-Zionist remarks but will certainly not be able to free himself from the suspicion that the United States is trying to hold a dialog behind his back with al-Qadhdhafi, his archenemy.

Anwar al-Sadat does not think about the small moves. He is thinking about the big ones. He realizes that despite the cordial, hearty talk with him, despite the strategic cooperation the Americans established with him, despite the talks he conducts with the Americans on the need to curb Libya, a Libyan dish is being prepared for him through Jimmy Carter's brother.

He is beginning to wonder then—can he be sure that U.S. policy in the region will be based on the Israeli-Egyptian peace axis? When he realized that the Americans did not veto an anti-Israeli resolution passed in the UN Security Council he stopped the autonomy talks. He considered this a U.S. withdrawal from the peace process.

Now, after the Knesset passed the Jerusalem law, even before he was able to plan his reaction, he got the signals from Washington: The public fears "lest al-Sadat stops the autonomy talks" and the leaked reports that the United States appealed to him not to stop the talks. Even if he had no intention of stopping the autonomy talks, even if he had no intention of sharply reacting to the Jerusalem law, he is being prompted to a public reaction by Washington's hints. It was not long ago that Egyptian ministers declared they saw no use in stopping the autonomy talks; Egyptian interests necessitate their continuation and the Egyptians feared lest Israel stop them due to Egypt's vote in the United Nations. However, when Washington publicly talks of its fears lest Egypt has to stop these negotiations, al-Sadat is left with no choice but to delay, even a little, the continuation of the talks to prove his sensitivity to the Jerusalem issue, which attracted worldwide anti-Israeli protest.

The only "victim" of the cancellation of the autonomy committee's session scheduled to take place in Alexandria this week will be Justice Minister Tamir who wanted to participate in it before his resignation takes effect.... The next session will be held after a while, after al-Sadat receives answers from Carter and Begin to his message. There is no doubt that the Egyptian president will not cancel the Israeli-Egyptian autonomy negotiations. He is suspending the talks not because he is waiting for Carter's answer but because he is waiting to see how the United States will vote on the Jerusalem issue in the UN Security Council. The U.S. officials will probably claim that under the present circumstances the United States has "to consider" al-Sadat's predicament and not veto an anti-Israeli resolution passed by the UN Security Council. The contrary is true, though. If the United States does not prove it is standing on Israel's side even on the Jerusalem issue, that its heart is not at peace with Israel's action, al-Sadat will be able to view this as U.S. courting of the Muslim countries that boycott Egypt, that the United States is not adhering to the "peace axis" in the Middle East.

The continuation of the autonomy talks depends then on U.S. signals in the UN Security Council. If an anti-Israeli resolution is prevented al-Sadat will know he can continue, with Israel and the United States, to look for a political settlement in Judaea and Samaria as an additional step in strengthening the regional peace.

Egypt is apprehensively following the windings of U.S. policy in the Middle East. It views with concern the indirect courting of Libya and is not yet sure if the United States is granting full support to the Israeli-Egyptian peace process in the face of pan-Arab pressures. The U.S. vote in the UN Security Council will be the sign for the continuation of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations.

## NEW SETTLEMENTS GOING UP IN SAMARIA

TA011400 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Aug 80 p 12

[Report by 'Amos Levav: "Feverish Preparations for Establishing Settlements in Northwest Samaria"]

[Text] Two new settlements are to be populated in the very near future in northwest Samaria. A tour taken yesterday by this reporter from Rehan in the north to Nabulus in the south revealed unprecedented settlement activity over an extensive area. Local residents said that this is "an incredible settlement momentum in its scope and its murderous pace."

In about 2 weeks' time the first 10 families will move into the settlement of Hinanit (Rehan B) and in September the first 10 families in the settlement of Ma'ale Nahal will move there. Hinanit will be a community settlement which will provide services to the area around Me 'Ami, not far from Umm el-Pahm. Families from a settlement core of new immigrants from the Caucasus will live there. In the first stage they will raise ducks and goats and grow fruit. Residents of the area have expressed concern about the differences of mentality between the Sabras who are now in Rehan and Me 'Ami and the Caucasus Jews.

Hinanit will cover about 400 dunams, and already two kindergartens, a school and public buildings are going up. An archeological site has also been discovered there and excavations are underway.

Feverish activity is underway throughout the entire area. Surveyors are doing surveying work and an IDF Piper plane was taking low-altitude aerial photographs. Another five or six new settlements are slated to be established in the area for which land has already been located and the required surveying carried out.

These settlements are: Giv'at 'Oz B, between Esh Sheikh Iskandar and the village of Sullam; Barqa'i B, in the (Ein Sahala) area, within the green line; Ma'anit B, within the green line not far from the little triangle; two more settlements in the Baqa el-Gharbiyya area (there are still land ownership problems with regard to these two settlements, but

there is no doubt that they will be populated); Rehan E, east of Rehan B, in the direction of 'Emeq Yizre'el and Janin.

Not far from there a road to Dotan has begun to be carved out—a 10-meter-wide road that will lead to the permanent settlement of Dotan.

A clear picture is emerging of dense settlement continuity: from Dotan in southeast Samaria, via Rehan and Me 'Ammi in northeast Samaria, to the villages of the triangle, on both sides of the green line, not far from Hadera. It is reported that the decision on the establishment of these settlements has already been taken by the ministerial settlement committee, chaired by Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Further along the road, between Dotan and Nabulus, a new settlement--Ma'ale Nahal--is being completed on one of the highest hills in Samaria, which overlooks the road from Nabulus to Janin. Members of the Zionist Labor Movement will live here and an industrial zone is being set up. Feverish activity is underway, with huge cranes lifting prefabs from huge transporters to areas which have already been prepared.

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## ISRAELI ARABS' EDUCATION SPURRED BY ENCOUNTER WITH WEST BANKERS

TA011604 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Aug 80 p 16

[Article by 'Atallah Mansur: "On Both Sides of the Green Line"]

[Excerpts] Many factors have had an effect on the Arab population in Israel since the Six-Day War, so that it is doubtful whether one can pinpoint the influence of the renewed contacts between the Arabs of Galilee and the triangle, and those of Nabulus, East Jerusalem or Hebron. The time factor has certainly played an important role. The fact that the population of the Israeli Arabs has grown since the Six-Day War from 320,000 to over 500,000 certainly carries a weight in the atmosphere among this population. And during this period the number of Arab students has increased from hundreds to thousands, with the number of graduates increasing immensely.

The increase in the number of youths who have gone on to a high school education has done away with the "intelligentsia" class. Already in the mid-60's the proportion of Arab youths in high school had risen to about 20 percent of all those in the 14-17 age group. By the early 70's their number stood at 294,000 (among the Christians 550 per 1,000 were studying, among the Muslims 234 per 1,000 and among the Druze 209 per 1,000). Today, half of all Arab youths are studying in high schools (with the internal breakdown once again differing: over 70 percent among the Christians, over 40 percent among the Muslims and over 30 percent among the Druze youths in the 14-17 age group). The social elite of the 60's has broadened its ranks and now includes half the age group. Its place as a cultural elite will be inherited by the academics.

Has this process been influenced by the encounter with the residents from the other side of the green line? Certainly not on the practical plane. The expansion and intensification of education among Israel's Arab citizens began on the morrow of the establishment of the state. The money that Arab parents invested in their children's high school education was the money they earned at their jobs, and some were helped by the graduated tuition fee system instituted by the Education Ministry (until 2 years ago). But there would appear to be truth in the claim

that the renewal of the ties between et-Taiyiba and Tulkarm, between Umm el-Fahm and Janin, and between the Galilee and triangle Arabs and the population of the territories--particularly between the members of the same families on both sides of the green line--provided momentum to the education issue for Israel's Arabs.

It was a bitter surprise for the members of the same family to find that those who had remained in their home, in Israel, were lagging behind in their children's education as compared with their refugee relatives in Gaza or Jericho. How did this gap come about? Primarily because the refugee had open to him academic educational institutions in Egypt. And for many of them an academic education was the only chance to extricate themselves from the life of stagnation and hunger in the refugee camps. And most important: This education was provided free. For Israel's Arabs higher education (both high school and university) cost a fortune, nor did they deem such education necessary.

Hardly anyone found consolation in the reasons for these developments. To the contrary, in the past dozen years one could hear talk such as: "Even the refugees in Gaza and Jericho had more opportunities to educate their children and keep them from the 'humiliation' of physical labor." This jealousy, along with the economic prosperity that Israel's Arabs have enjoyed since 1968 (when recession and the makeshift work came to an end) accelerated the process of the intensification and expansion of high school and higher education. There are an estimated 300 Arab doctors in Israel today, with another 500 studying medicine.

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## COMMENTATOR COMPARES ARABS IN ISRAEL, TERRITORIES

T 1233 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Aug 80 p 10

[Article by 'Atallah Mansur: "'They' and 'We'"]

[Excerpt] When the green line divided Israel and Jordan it also divided the Arabs in Israel. The border almost completely separated brothers, fathers and sons, friends, and in two places (Bayt Safafa and Barta'a) it also divided villages. Hence a joyful human aspect was attached to the chances of the disappearance of this line.

After the Six-Day War it seemed that the opening of the border could be welcomed. However, I do not see any factual basis for the claim that the border has disappeared. Barta'a is still divided. Bayt Safafa "was unified" in the framework of the unification of Jerusalem.

Whoever takes the trouble to examine the internal mood will be surprised. There is still the "they" and the "we," or what is more reasonable: "The Jordanians" are still tailoring their actions and their sons to a life within an Arab framework and are sending them to Jordanian schools with a Jordanian curriculum. The residents of the Israeli part of the village continue to behave as they did prior to 1967. Each group is preparing its sons according to the possibilities open to them. In the absence of chances for absorption in Israel the East Jerusalem inhabitants turn eastward, toward the Arab world, but, as far as the Israeli Arab is concerned, having these markets closed to him he continues to adhere to what is open to him in Israel.

It is possible to examine the degree of national solidarity and unity on both sides of the green line on another level as well. I am referring to the violent opposition to Israel's rule in the occupied territories since 1967 and possibly also opposition to the very existence of the country. All Arabs theoretically enjoy the freedom of choice, but a study of facts is interesting.

The role the Israeli Arabs play in terrorist activity is almost nil. The overall number of terrorists involved in the anti-Israeli war amounts

to tens of thousands. The number of Israeli Arab students among them does not exceed several hundred and despite talk of increased radicalization in recent years the number of those caught for terrorist activity is declining. Furthermore--and this may be part of the issue--there are no repercussions from the violent clashes in the territories among the Israeli Arabs.

There are no manifestations of solidarity in Nazareth, Shefar'am and Umm el-Fahm when a strike is staged in East Jerusalem or when a demonstration is held in Ramallah, except for organized expressions within legal public frameworks. The "Land Day" strike initiated by the Israeli Arabs has achieved manifestations of solidarity in the form of strikes in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank towns. The commemoration of the six casualties of the clashes of that Land Day yearly gains annual expression in the urban centers beyond the green line. In contrast, the Israeli Arab rural and urban centers do not share a parallel feeling of solidarity.

The only expression of national solidarity with the population of the territories was heard after the assassination attempts against the Nabulus, Ramallah and al-Birah mayors. Only about half of the Israeli Arab mayors and heads of local councils obeyed the call of their committee and rallied in Nazareth for speeches. No demonstration was organized.

Hence, the national solidarity between the Arabs on both sides of the green line is mainly unilateral.

Dr Sami Samoha from the Haifa University found that the explanation of the phenomenon--British failure to maintain law and order in Northern Ireland in contrast to Israel's success in the same sphere among Israel's Arabs--mainly lies in the ability of the Israeli intelligence services. However, this argument does not appear well established. Had Dr Samoha drawn a comparison between the Israeli Arabs and the Arabs in the territories, where security is provided by the security services, he would have reached the opposite conclusion. Moreover, the military authorities in the territories are using severe methods compared with the penalty system in Israel (the demolition of suspects' houses, expulsions, deportations and the imposition of curfews on entire towns for long periods of time) and for all this the military authorities have not been successful in reducing the level and scope of hostile activity to that existing in the Galilee and the triangle.

A partial explanation of this phenomenon may be the existence of open bridges that allow the recruiting officers of FATAH and the Popular Front almost unlimited opportunities to influence the residents of the territories who visit neighboring countries. On the other hand, it seems that some explanation could be found in the distrust felt by many Israeli Arabs toward the PLO leadership that seems to them split into the

loyalists of Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and perhaps non-Arab countries as well. This abolishes their image as Palestinian leaders and turns them into the agents of Arab countries that fight for one group of officers against another to win seats.

For such goals only a few are prepared to take a risk if they are given the freedom of choice and decision. The fact that the PLO has not categorically declared a goal that may seem attainable to national Arab youth in Israel is another element that does not encourage such youth to join the struggle, not even in organizing a demonstration in Nazareth on support of the security prisoners who are on a hunger strike.

European and Israeli leftists are claiming that it is possible to interpret FATAH leaders' statements as readiness in principle to have peace with Israel on the basis of the establishment of a Palestinian state alongside Israel in the areas conquered in 1967. However, the arguments of those who point to different anti-peace statements by the leaders of the various PLO organizations are no less convincing.

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## COMMENTATOR ANALYZES BEGIN'S MOTIVES FOR EAST JERUSALEM MOVE

TAO 17 2 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Aug 80 p 16

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "The Prime Minister Will Install the Mezuzah on the Door of His East Jerusalem Office 'in the Very Near Future'"]

[Text] U.S. diplomatic sources in Tel Aviv, whose views--so one would assume--are identified with the U.S. ambassador's opinion, expressed an interesting evaluation this week. They said they believed that the transfer of the prime minister's office might create "communications problems." Translated to simple language, this means that if the prime minister's office is located in East Jerusalem, Ambassador Samuel Lewis will not be able to meet him if Begin should insist that the meeting take place in his new office....

The U.S. administration, via its Tel Aviv branch, did not stop at this juncture, namely with this innocent assessment. Simultaneously with this evaluation--and things look as if the timing of the expressions was not at all incidental--a comment made by the "boss," Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, during a cabinet meeting was released. He said that the latest steps in Jerusalem ("the Jerusalem law" and "the transfer of the office") might endanger the peace process. This--no more and no less.

It seems reasonable to assume that the main purpose of this joint campaign is to pressure, perhaps even threaten, Israel at "the last moment" not to realize its intentions regarding Jerusalem and to show it--with the whole world as witness--how perilous is the course it is pursuing. If this, indeed, was the aim of the threats--and it stands to reason that this campaign was aimed at nothing else--then Washington missed.

As for the voices emanating from the U.S. cabinet on "endangering the peace process," Prime Minister Menahem Begin reacted in an inner circle thus: Let them talk, I do not even intend to react!...

Begin only wanted to know if those indeed were Muskie's remarks. The Israeli Embassy in Washington was asked to discover this (the U.S. secretary of state hurried to clarify that he did not use the word

"provocation" attributed to him in the context of the prime minister's intention to move his office to East Jerusalem).

As for the implied threat from "diplomatic sources in Tel Aviv" that Israel may create "communications problems" between Ambassador Lewis and the prime minister, this threat was taken into account and if anyone has "communications problems," it will be the ambassador, not the prime minister. As Begin said at the cabinet session on 25 October 1978, when he first raised the proposal to transfer his office to East Jerusalem: "Mr Lewis will have to come to the old city [as published, presumably meaning: the eastern part of the city] in order to confer with the prime minister...."

And what if the U.S. ambassador should be clever and, instead of coming to see the prime minister in his office, should call him? "I would refuse to discuss a message from Carter he was asked to convey over the telephone!" Begin emphatically stated. "They will all come to the old city." And if they nevertheless do not come? Then they would not talk to the prime minister!

At any rate, this threat, uttered by "U.S. diplomatic sources in Tel Aviv" (it is interesting to note, by the way, that, in his recent conversations with the prime minister, Ambassador Lewis did not make remarks a la the "sources"; nor did he raise the "communications difficulties") will not prevent the prime minister from transferring his office. As far as is known, Begin intends to fix the Mezuzah on the doorpost of his new office in person, and "in the very near future."

To comprehend the reasons for the prime minister's "stubborn insistence" on Jerusalem, one should understand what is going on in his mind in light of most of the countries of the world not accepting Jerusalem as Israel's capital and primarily the United States and European rejection (even though Carter was "prepared" to review the possibility of transferring the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, he forgot about it immediately after the election!). Begin believes that "we must open that wound--Jerusalem. For 30 years neither America nor Europe have recognized our capital. They do not even recognize the western part of the city!"

"We must open the wound"--this means that the necessity--as the prime minister sees it--dictating the crusade he has consciously launched on Jerusalem, knowingly being ready to take the "risks" against which Washington has been warning him. "The Jewish people," Begin stated emotionally, "must study the government's rejection spirit, the 'resistance,' morally and then we shall win the battle. I have no doubt about it!"

Muskie has threatened that Israel's Jerusalem moves "will endanger the peace process." Indeed? Perhaps, but who says only Israel has to take this risk into consideration? Perhaps Egypt--anxiously waiting to

receive the last bits, and they are the "juiciest portions" with the superb airfields--should, too? And perhaps even Washington! What is the purpose of these overt and semi-covert threats (by means of leaks from U.S. cabinet meetings)? Why is the United States not trying to reach an understanding with Israel instead of threatening it?

It seems that, in this respect, the prime minister is justified in being obstinate. Washington has become accustomed to dictating, but only to Israel. It would not dare dictate to any other political force in the Middle East any longer. Only to Israel. This in itself enrages Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who recalls the conversation held between 12 and 14 September 1977 with President Carter at Camp David: It was held in President Carter's room in the presidential cabin. It was 0300 in the morning and former Secretary of State Vance, presidential national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Prime Minister Begin and former Ministers Weizman and Dayan were present. Suddenly Carter addressed Begin with the following words: Mr Prime Minister, the U.S. administration does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel!

Begin was dumbfounded, as he later confessed, and replied firmly: Mr President, we came here to Camp David to negotiate with Egypt. Why, then, does the President have to say that the United States does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel! Yet if this is so, Mr President, could you perhaps be kind enough to tell me where the capital of Israel is?

Carter remained silent and did not reply. Following a few minutes of silence, Begin again approached Carter and said: Mr President, whether you do or do not recognize Jerusalem as the capital, Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and will remain so for generations on end!

A few days later, or to be more precise, on 17 September, when Camp David talks were in fact almost over, at about 1500, former Ambassador Simcha Dinitz brought a letter from President Carter on Jerusalem as a summation of the issue. This came after Begin had threatened that if the subject of Jerusalem were included in the body of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, he would immediately leave Camp David. The letter states that East Jerusalem is defined as a "conquered area" and consequently--so the conclusion goes--the laws pertaining to "conquered territories" apply to it.

Begin nearly collapsed when he read these lines. He confessed as much. Then, after consulting with his colleagues, he rejected this letter from the President with the consent of all.

Carter at once sought a way to appease Begin. He came to Begin's cabin and spoke to him intimately and gently. When Begin returned to the sore issue and told him: "I want you to know, Mr President, that we will not be able to accept your letter on Jerusalem," Carter replied: "Do not worry, we will find a different wording...."

It was obvious that the definition of Jerusalem as "conquered territory" and the emphasis that the United States does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel came in accordance with a demand by President al-Sadat. Yet, there being no other alternative, at the very last moment, Carter came up with the redeeming version: He would not mention "conquered territory" in the letter and would not go into any other annoying details regarding Jerusalem; rather, his personal letter to President al-Sadat (copy to Prime Minister Begin) would only say: "The U.S. stand regarding Jerusalem remains as Ambassador Goldberg had declared in the UN General Assembly session on 14 July 1967, later repeated by Ambassador Yost at the UN Security Council on 1 July 1969."

The proclaimed battle over the status of Jerusalem, which reached a new height this week with the strange and dangerous attempt on the part of Secretary of State Muskie to gamble on the peace process, began at the 25 October 1978 cabinet session.

Why then?

On 12 October, the talks on the formulation of the peace treaty began at Blair House in Washington. Jerusalem was not included. While the Israeli and Egyptian missions—with the participation of the United States—were busy with the deliberations, Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders left for Amman, carrying a letter from President Carter to King Husayn. The letter included the President's answers to the king's famous "14 questions" raised in a television interview.

On 17 October, Saunders was received by Husayn and gave him the President's replies, including the U.S. position on Jerusalem.

If Begin said that the original letter the President had handed him for perusal 1 month before at Camp David on Jerusalem made him shudder, there was no reason why this time, when the content of the presidential answers to Husayn were made known, he should become more cheerful. Carter detailed the "overall formulation" which Begin was forced to accept at Camp David and stated that, in the autonomy negotiations, the United States would support proposals that would allow the Arab inhabitants of East Jerusalem who are not Israeli citizens to participate in the elections for the self-governing authority and in the activities of that authority (as, indeed, the U.S. delegation consistently did during the autonomy talks). "It would be unrealistic to expect," Carter stated, "that it will be possible to expand the autonomy authority's range to include East Jerusalem in the transition period itself; however, this situation will not predetermine the final status of Jerusalem, which should be determined through negotiation...."

Later on, Carter noted that the final status of Jerusalem does not have to be influenced by the unilateral actions carried out in Jerusalem since the 1967 war.



It clearly emerges from another reply made by Carter that Washington's attitude toward East Jerusalem is the same as its attitude toward the rest of the occupied territories. That is to say, whoever demands Israel's withdrawal from all the territories may also demand its withdrawal "from this part of Jerusalem."

After a visit to Jordan, Saunders arrived in Jerusalem and conferred with the prime minister, who angrily told him, after having learned the content of the "14 answers":

"Please tell the President that this is the worst injustice ever perpetrated against a nation... You recognized all the capitals but the city of King David, you do not recognize the most ancient capital."

A few days later Begin convened a cabinet session to discuss the draft peace treaty with Egypt. However, in the session the issue of Jerusalem predominated.

A very emotional prime minister analyzed the situation (excuse me, he tells the ministers, if I became a little bit excited...) and determined: "It should be clear that America indeed wants to expel us from Judaea and Samaria. However, we will not let it expel us from Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. We will not let it." He ended his remarks with a dramatic call: "Start to get ready, especially for Jerusalem."

Begin related his talk with Saunders: He got it from me...this horrible injustice...Jerusalem has not been recognized as a capital for 30 years... and they are inciting against us, they go to Nabulus and the old city [of Jerusalem] (Begin was probably referring to the activities of the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem). Later, Begin raised a proposal: ...if the government approves it, I suggest that the prime minister's office be built as soon as possible in the old city. The prime minister will receive visitors from overseas there and only there."

Former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman immediately retorted: There is Yig'al Allon's house....

The prime minister: Yes, if this is possible. I also suggest that the foreign minister do likewise...everybody will come to the old city...we must open this wound of Jerusalem...why has our capital not been recognized for 30 years...?

Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir agreed with the prime minister's proposal and added: Other nations send their representatives to the old city....

Former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan intervened: "I suppose that we will discuss the matter and this is not yet a decision."



On that occasion Dayan did not express his objection to the prime minister's proposal.

Begin: We do not have to make a decision on this subject today. However, this is my proposal...we will make a decision on it....

Housing Minister David Levi expressed his opinion that the prime minister's proposal did not require a decision. The government could make do with stating that it "has noted" the prime minister's announcement.

However, Begin was not inclined to do so. According to him, a decision was necessary if only because the transfer of his office would involve expenses: "The finance minister will have to allocate funds and thus a decision is required...."

Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon said: I would like us to make a decision today.

Begin: Fine. The Jewish people should be aware of the government's opposition (?spirit) (in view of the U.S. intention to regard Jerusalem as "occupied territory").

Education Minister Zvulun Hammer, too, immediately came out in support of the prime minister's proposal. However, the issue was not put to a vote.

Thus, the prime minister's idea to transfer his office to symbolize the "resistance" [last word in English] for the sake of a Jewish Jerusalem began to take shape and materialize. Begin instructed the director general of the prime minister's office to look for an appropriate building to house his office. However, in spite of searches which went on for several months an appropriate building could not be located.

No objections were heard during that period. Moshe Dayan—who has in the last few days voiced his objection to the transfer of the prime minister's office—was the one who, following the prime minister's request, went to examine the building of the former Saudi Arabian consulate (where the archives of the Prisons' Authority are currently located). Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek was kept informed on the issue by the prime minister's aide-de-camp Brig Gen Efrayim Poran and did not object to the idea. On the contrary, as a man of deeds, he immediately suggested a building on Giv'at Hatachmošet [Ammunition Hill]. On examining it, this building was not found to be appropriate. An attempt was made to purchase a hotel in the Shaykh Jarrah neighborhood. However, the owners retracted their agreement during the negotiations. Eventually, the new director general of the prime minister's office, Matityahu Shmuelevitz, located a suitable site: a nice building, at the bottom of Mount Scopus which had originally been allocated to the housing minister. However, Housing Minister David Levi agreed to put it at the disposal of the prime minister's office.

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie—who is currently indispensable to President Carter these days to help him with his distress at the upcoming elections and with his problems with brother Billy—has time and again contended that Israel was adopting "unilateral" positions. What is the United States' moral right to make these claims against Israel? Did the United States not adopt a unilateral attitude toward Jerusalem when it joined the Security Council resolution calling for uprooting all the Jewish settlements from Judaea and Samaria, including all the buildings established in Jerusalem? Later, President Carter attempted to persuade us that there had been a misunderstanding or a "communications foulup" between the White House and the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. However, soon afterward the lie was discovered. At the beginning of June the Security Council adopted a resolution condemning the assassination attempts against the West Bank mayors. However, at the same "festive occasion" Israel was called upon to withdraw from all the territories, including Jerusalem. The United States "abstained" and thus gave way to the resolution which included an additional call for uprooting everything. The United States, as it were, expressed its reservations about this resolution.

Even U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry stated that it was a unilateral resolution. Then, why did he abstain and not vote against it?

In the situation created after Camp David Carter did not hesitate to implement Washington's official position regarding Jerusalem based on the statements made by Ambassadors Goldberg and Yost. Incidentally, Ambassador Goldberg is apparently furious by the use made of his declarations, since he indeed said that Israel's unilateral actions should not influence the final status of Jerusalem which should be determined through negotiations. However, he did not formulate his remarks in the same manner his predecessor, U.S. UN Ambassador Charles Yost, had done in 1969 to the effect that "that part of Jerusalem which has gone under Israeli rule in the June war—just as the rest of the territories occupied by Israel—is occupied territory. That being the case, international law regulations providing for the rights and obligations of an occupying country apply to it."

No wonder then that President al-Sadat was not afraid of probable allegations against him that he was undermining the peace process when in April 1980 he declared in Washington that Arab sovereignty should be imposed on East Jerusalem. What difference do the statements by Carter administration officials that they support a "unified Jerusalem" make if Washington joins a resolution calling for the annulment of everything that Israel has done in East Jerusalem while Egypt calls for Arab sovereignty over it?

This is the real background to Begin's struggle. When he points his finger at Washington and accuses them—the Americans—of rekindling this

issue, his accusation has great justification. To that end, look up Carter's "secret letter" at Camp David, his replies to King Husayn and the Security Council's formulations supported by the United States, through its votes "in favor" and through "abstentions."

Now, the United States threatens that...Egypt might stop the peace talks. Egypt did not make such a statement although it would only be "natural" if al-Sadat does not take long to comply with the authorization given to him in advance by none other than U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

Upon hearing Muskie's dangerous statements, Prime Minister Menahem Begin asked with amazement: Has Israel undermined the peace process? Had Israel wanted to shun the negotiations it could have done so in a "lawful" way. Begin has recently said that Israel actually made a gesture toward Egypt since according to the Camp David accords the parties—namely, Egypt, Jordan and Israel together with the Palestinians (as Carter wrote to Husayn) "would negotiate an agreement which would define the authority of the self-governing authority and its spheres of responsibility." Had Israel wanted to hinder the negotiations it could have said: Let us adhere to the Camp David accords. When Jordan and the Palestinians join the negotiating table we will hold the talks on the autonomy....

The United States, to a greater extent than Egypt, has also been pushing Israel into a one-way alley primarily on the issue of Jerusalem. The U.S. position as reflected in the autonomy talks, the replies to Husayn and at the Security Council were formulated before the "Jerusalem law" and the "transfer of the office."

Washington did not know how to assess "the wound of Jerusalem"—as Begin phrased it—as far as Israel was concerned and it only drove the prime minister into a situation whereby he feels that the U.S. administration has been deceiving him. This is probably the reason for Begin's reaction to the declarations made by Muskie [on behalf of] Carter: Let them talk, I will not even react....

However, Begin is determined to act, to enter his new office in the "City of David" as soon as possible....

CSO: 4805

## IMPLICATIONS OF JERUSALEM LAW ON CAMP DAVID ACCORDS ASSESSED

TA011525 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Aug 80 p 16

[Commentary by Hagay Eshed: "Washington and Jerusalem"]

[Text] The endorsement of the "Jerusalem law" by the Knesset coupled with the declarations and preparations to transfer the prime minister's office to a new building in East Jerusalem undoubtedly are of a serious provocative nature whose probable outcome will be discussed later. However, this is actually not an Israeli-initiated provocation, but another link in the chain of reactions and counterreactions which began with the Camp David accords and the preceding negotiations and which reached its previous climax through the Security Council resolution defining Jerusalem as occupied Arab territory and when the United States voted in its favor due to, as it were, a "foulup in communications" without ever retracting its vote.

This was preceded by a series of U.S. actions in which King Husayn and others were promised that the U.S. Government indeed regards East Jerusalem as "occupied Arab territory" and thus predetermined the status of Jerusalem before the beginning of the negotiations. The U.S. Government cannot now plead innocence and accuse the Begin government of attempting to create unilateral faits accomplis regarding issues which should remain open for future negotiations.

The U.S. consulate in Jerusalem, too--both, the one in West Jerusalem and the one in the eastern part of the city--has contributed its share to the chain of provocative reactions to the Jerusalem problem. It [the U.S. consulate] can either heighten or soften this provocation. However, the truth is that its very existence stands in constant contradiction to the status quo prevailing in Jerusalem since the armistice agreements were signed and is against the recognition of Jerusalem as an inseparable part of the State of Israel and its capital.

It has already been said that the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem has been a permanent signal since the armistice agreements were signed and until this very day to the effect that even the "green line" boundaries are not



final and that the Arab states should not rush to recognize Israel within those boundaries, which are only temporary ones. That is the nature of an ambiguous and undefined signal which nevertheless influences the considerations and attitude of those receiving it. The signaling lighthouse on the issue of Jerusalem is located at the U.S. consulate which, as opposed to any U.S. consulate throughout the world, does not recognize the existence of any government within the territory it is active in. Every now and then the U.S. consulate increases the volume of its signaling such as, for instance, when its workers directly and indirectly assist Palestinian propaganda against the Israeli Government within the confines of the consulate itself. On other occasions, the consulate attempts to lower the volume of these signals and throughout the years it has emitted various signals in the Israeli and Arab directions. This is not done intentionally by this or another consul, but through the political logic inherent in its very existence.

All these motives do not justify the political wisdom of the "Jerusalem" legislation at this time and certainly do not justify the political logic of Prime Minister Menahem Begin's decision to further isolate himself in his new residence when he probably already is the most isolated prime minister in the world. However, this might set things straight and explain the fact that Ge'ula Kohen's initiative in legislating the Jerusalem law mustered the support of the majority in the Knesset--both, from the coalition and the opposition--because, objectively speaking, this law constitutes some sort of Israeli reaction to the U.S. vote on the issue of Jerusalem at the Security Council as well as previous U.S. provocations which, as already stated, attempted to create faits accomplis undermining Israel's status in Jerusalem.

In fact, there is no use in accusing the Americans. Perhaps, they do not have any other alternative but to do what they have been doing. The problem of Jerusalem reveals the main weak spot of the Camp David accords. It pointedly emphasizes the fateful and tragic failure of the big gamble wagered by the Begin-Dayan duo to open with the "peace now" instead of the "peace in the next generation" initiative as the result of a series of interim agreements. The latter had been the strategy of the Alignment-ruled governments (with the participation of Dayan himself before he became impatient due to well-known and obvious reasons) that was abandoned by the Likud government.

President al-Sadat wisely snatched the adventurous "peace now" initiative away from Begin and Dayan and turned it to his own benefit. He is the only one enjoying it by pocketing the large payments made by Israel and the United States: the recovery of the Sinai territories, the dismantling of Israeli entrenchments--otherwise he would have had to exert immense efforts to evacuate them--recovering the oil and the infrastructure built by Israel, worth \$11 million, for free and through economic and military U.S. assistance which has become a U.S.-Egyptian strategic alliance at the expense of the Israeli peace treaty and the compensation



Israel does not receive in exchange for the vast concessions and risk it has undertaken.

The problem of Jerusalem pointedly shows that the Camp David accords were a bad bargain or a misleading development. They became a trap for all those involved in them. The autonomy cannot be established if the inhabitants of East Jerusalem do not participate by means of the right to vote, actively and passively. [sentence as published] This will bring about the repartitioning of Jerusalem just as the autonomy plan is the foundation for the establishment of a Palestinian state within the "green line" boundaries which were resurrected by the Likud government.

President al-Sadat may restrain himself and do his best to wait until he has received the second half of the Sinai. However, this will not benefit Israel and the United States. To remain without the Sinai, without progress toward the solution of the Palestinian problem and without including Jordan and Saudi Arabia in the peace process would not only be an adventure, but sheer madness. The "Jerusalem law" and Begin's new residence will force both Israel and the United States to reassess the pros and cons of the Camp David accords. This will probably only take place after the elections in the United States and in Israel in 1981. Yet, the earlier the better.

CSO: 4805

## INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS DROP MAY STUNT EXPORTS

TA030716 Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Aug 80 p 2

[Report by Shlomo Ma'oz: "Industrial Investment Down by 20 Percent; May Stunt Exports"]

[Text] Investments in industry are expected to be 20 percent lower this year, according to semi-annual figures compiled by the Industry and Commerce Ministry's investment center.

Avraham Asheri, assistant to the ministry's director-general and head of the investment center, said on Friday that the drop in investment will stunt future growth in exports. The current surge in exports, he said, is due to previous efforts to encourage investments. Within a few years, after the current trend of budgetary restraint ends, the government will have to increase the grants given to industries which enjoy government-approved loans, he said.

Asheri said there were three main reasons for the drop in investment: uncertainty about conditions in the domestic market; the credit freeze; and the linkage of government loans to industry.

According to investment center figures, only 350 million Israeli shekels in loans to industry were actually granted during the first five months of the year and a further 570 million shekels were approved in principle. Adjusted to inflation, both these figures are 25 percent lower than the loans granted to industry in the same months the previous year. There was also a 10.2 percent drop in investment in equipment in the first quarter of this year.

In the first 6 months of this year only 1.26 billion shekels worth of projects for expanding factories were approved by the center—a 14 percent drop compared to the first half of 1979. And approval for new factories totalled only 83.3 million shekels—a drop of 31 percent in real money terms.

CSO: 4820

FUEL PRICES INCREASE 25 PERCENT; OTHER PRICE INCREASES EXPECTED

TA311249 Jerusalem JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Report by Shlomo Ma'oz: "Fuel Up by 25 Percent"]

[Text] Fuel prices went up as of midnight by an average of 25 percent, bringing the new prices of 94 octane petrol to IS4.30, up from IS3.45.

A wave of other price rises is expected to follow the rise in fuel prices. The higher prices will most probably push up the consumer price index by 2 to 3 percent.

The rise also means that electricity will go up in price by 20 to 25 percent. Water will be 15 percent more expensive.

Other new prices are as follows: diesel fuel (solar)--IS1.7 per liter, up from IS1.35; kerosene--IS1.83 per liter (IS1.46); gas for domestic use--IS5.32 [figure as published] per 12 kilo baloon. These prices include VAT.

Heavy industrial oil will now cost IS927 per ton, and industrial oil IS876 per ton, up from IS741.5 and IS700.5, respectively. Centrally supplied domestic gas will cost IS11.50 (IS9.2) per kilo. These prices do not include VAT.

An Energy Ministry spokesman said last night that since the last increase, currency exchange rates and the cost-of-living index have risen more than 25 percent. He said Mexico had raised its oil prices and that the cheap stocks of fuel acquired earlier by the government were now exhausted and the public must shoulder the burden of 1980 increased oil prices.

The price of fuel is now three-and-a-half times more expensive than a year ago. Until July 18 last year, a liter of 94 octane petrol cost IS1.21.

The fuel prices were raised at the end of the month so that they wouldn't affect the July cost-of-living index. The effects, therefore, will not be

known until the August index is released on September 15. Another reason for the end-of-the-month hike was the payment of the C-O-L index within the next few days with July salaries. The government hopes to absorb as much as possible of the new currency being introduced into the economy by raising fuel prices.

The Energy Ministry wanted fuel prices increased by more than the 25 percent; thus, another rise can be expected within a month or two.

CSO: 4820

## BRIEFS

**BEGIN CANNOT HEAD GOVERNMENT**--The majority of the Israeli public (52 percent) hold the opinion that Prime Minister Menahem Begin cannot continue heading the government in his present state of health. This emerges from a nationwide public opinion poll of the Pori Institute, conducted at the request of HA'ARETZ. Thirty-five percent said he could continue serving as prime minister. Another 2.4 percent said this depended on the actions of the other cabinet ministers: "If they do not anger him." Of the respondents, 10.4 percent did not hold any opinion. Among those who thought that the prime minister could not continue in his office, there is a remarkable proportion of people holding professional and managerial positions (59.1 percent held this opinion), people with high income (59 percent), people with higher education (55.6 percent) and people whose countries of origin are in Europe and America (58.3 percent). Among those who think that the prime minister can continue in his office there is a remarkable number of respondents whose countries of origin are in Asia and Africa (41.9 percent), people with little education (40 percent) and young people between the ages of 18 and 29 (38.2 percent). The poll encompassed a representative sample of 1,200 men and women. [Text] [TA041640 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Aug 80 p 3]

**POLL FAVORS WEIZMAN'S RETURN**--The majority of the Israeli public (53.7 percent) would like Ezer Weizman to return to his post as defense minister. This has been found in a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute, for HA'ARETZ. Of the respondents 33.1 percent said they do not want Weizman for this office. Another 2.2 percent said they would like Weizman to return as the defense minister, but "not within this government," the remaining 11 percent declined to express an opinion. Among those who wish Weizman to return, there is a considerable percentage of people: people in low income bracket (60 percent), manual workers (59.3 percent) and people whose countries of origin are in Asia and Africa (58.3 percent). Among those who do not want Weizman to return to office there are a great number of people with high education (40.7 percent), and people holding professional and managerial jobs (40.9 percent). Women want Ezer Weizman to return to the post of defense minister much more than men do. The ratio is 60.3 percent for women, compared to 47.2 percent for men. The poll encompassed a representative sample of 1,200 men and women. [Text] [TA061014 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Aug 80 p 3]



APOLITICAL ARAB LOBBY INITIATED--A group of well-known Arab notables is establishing an Arab lobby intended to promote the affairs of Israel's Arabs. The group is apolitical and is reserved about extremists in the Jewish as well as in the Arab sector. According to the organizers they want to curb the recent deterioration occurring in the relations between the two peoples. Attorney Muhammad Masrawa from Kafr Qari', Ibrahim Shubat, a MAPAM member, and Dr Sami Mar'i from the Haifa University are among the organizers. [Text] [TA022016 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Aug 80]

LABOR PARTY ELECTION PREPARATIONS--The Labor Party is launching preparations for the election campaign. The party's chairman, Shim'on Peres, told the party's bureau that he will use his authority to begin the preparations, adding that the party will exploit the Knesset's recess to prepare itself for the elections and also for the Histadrut elections. The party's bureau has decided to set up a branch in the settlement of Ari'el, in Samaria. MK Shlomo Hilel stated that this decision would not affect the Alignment's stand, nor could it be construed as determining Israel's permanent borders. [Text] [TA312023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 31 Jul 80]

MAMILA PROJECT ENDANGERS JERUSALEM'S WALLS--The excavation and digging in the area of the Jaffa Gate and the use of the parking lot and the new road system in the area during the implementation of the Mamila project are liable to endanger the stability of the walls of the old city of Jerusalem. This warning is contained in a report prepared by the Interior Ministry's Environmental Protection Service. The service says that the reports indicating this danger were not brought to the knowledge of the Jerusalem district planning and construction committee before it approved the first phase of the project. The committee's acting adviser on the environment, Valerie Birkhiya, examined three reports on the environmental aspects of the Mamila project--which were prepared by the Karta firm, which is also implementing the project--and she was supposed to submit them to the committee. In the end, the reports were made known only to the Environmental Protection Service, and in her letter to committee chairman Refa'el Levi she provides her opinion on the findings: "It has not been proved that no environmental damage will be caused in the wake of the proposed plan. To the contrary: according to the reports it is justifiable [to believe] that there will be damage. Therefore the plans must be examined more thoroughly and measures taken to prevent the damage." [Tzvi Lavi] [Excerpt] [TA011345 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Aug 80 p 4]

CSO: 4805

## LEBANON

### DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN NORTHERN AL-MATN REVIEWED

Beirut AL-ANWAR in Arabic 11 May 80 p 5

[Article: "In Weekly Meeting of 'Popular Parliament,' Amin al-Jumayyil Reviews Development Accomplishments in Northern al-Matn Area"]

[Text] The periodic meeting that Amin al-Jumayyil holds every Friday within the framework of the "Popular Parliament" was held this week at the Apostles School in al-Rawdah. The meeting steered off politics to deal with the social problems and to discuss the development projects being implemented in Northern al-Matn.

The accomplishments on which Amin al-Jumayyil focused in his talk dealt with several sectors: capital entrances, main roads, telephones, beach restoration, educational activities, the union of municipalities, water projects and population centers.

#### First, Capital Entrances:

A. Sinn al-Fil-Nahr al-Mawt [Death River] Boulevard: As a result of the efforts exerted by Northern al-Matn Planning Authority at the various levels, a contract has been awarded to widen Sinn al-Fil-Nahr al-Mawt boulevard in accordance with the decree issued for this purpose--decree No 1076 dated 27 April 1959.

The implementation of this project has made long strides as a result of the contractor's serious work.

B. Beirut's Eastern Entrance: The phases covered by this project to date are:

After completion of the technical study on the project and persuading the officials of its feasibility and of the fact that its implementation has become an urgent matter, a contract was awarded for the section located between al-Dawrah suburb and Nahr al-Mawt. A mutual consent agreement was concluded for the purpose with Engineer Alfred Matta who has started the work.

Thus, the problem of water accumulation at Beirut's eastern entrance in a manner which obstructs traffic and creates a crisis will be solved. This is in addition to the relaxation [reduced traffic pressure] which will result from the construction of two additional lanes.

C. Nahr al-Mawt-al-Dubayyah Autostrad: The Ministry of Public Works has begun to restore the present autostrad which extends from Nahr al-Mawt to al-Dubayyah by:

Building express traffic lanes alongside the two already existing lanes.

Building water drainage canals, reasphalting and building stationary and strong barriers between the lanes.

After completion of the initial works on the autostrad, the officials concerned have begun studies on expansion works which will be offered for bids very shortly.

We hope that the contracts will be awarded next month in fulfillment of the promises made by the officials, especially since the appropriations have been secured.

D. Temporary Bridges: Temporary bridges are tantamount to the construction of express traffic lanes. One of the bridges will be built at al-Dawrah circle and another at Nahr al-Mawt circle. The costs of these 2 bridges amount to 19 million Lebanese pounds. The Planning Authority prepared the preliminary studies for the two bridges and the studies were then adopted by the Ministry of Public Works.

Contracts for 2 temporary bridges were concluded in 1978 but implementation was delayed because of the 100-day war. The value of the contracts amounted to 12 million Lebanese pounds at the time. However, new contracts, valued at 19 million Lebanese pounds, were concluded in September (or October) [Tishrin] 1979 as a result of the constant efforts of the planning authority.

This project will be completed in 1980. To be specific, Nahr al-Mawt bridge is to be completed in June and al-Dawrah bridge is to be completed in August, according to the drawn schedule.

At the same time, we have specialists studying the possibility of building a firm and final intersection on Nahr al-Mawt bridge because the steel bridges can accommodate only 20 to 30 percent of the traffic in this area.

Second, Main Roads:

The planning authority is currently studying a main axis linking coastal al-Matn with central al-Matn and forming a vital artery, with subsidiary

roads branching from it to the major towns. We have submitted a proposal on this matter to the Ministry of Public Works which has adopted it. A contract engineer with the Ministry of Works is carrying out at present the detailed study for this project. The study has made a long stride and we hope that a decree on the new project will be issued before the end of the year.

We are also studying the possibility of building overhead intersections on Sinn al-Fil-Nahr al-Mawt boulevard to facilitate traffic on this heavily traveled boulevard.

#### Third, Telephone:

The officials were persuaded in 1976 of the need to build a main telecommunications center in al-Matn, especially since the capital's northern suburb has become Beirut's main lung economically. After approval of the project in 1976, expropriations were made and the technical dossier for the premises was prepared by Engineer Jan Harfush. A contract for the work has been given to a Lebanese firm for 16 million pounds.

This new center, which is located near the present telephone exchange in al-Judaydah, complements the Riyad al-Sulh center. At the outset, the new center will have a capacity of 50,000 telephone and telex lines. It can be enlarged in the future when the need arises.

Moreover, the following [telephone] networks have been completed:

Al-Judaydah-al-Fana: network.

Construction of Dik al-Mihdi telephone exchange in preparation for turning it into an automatic exchange.

The installation of a container exchange to meet the urgent needs of Sinn al-Fil telephone exchange.

#### Fourth, Water Projects:

We have assigned a team of specialists to study the possibility of supplying more water to the area at moderate prices. The studies have made long strides, within the resources made available to this team by some municipalities. We are now awaiting the results of the studies in order to begin the actual implementation.

We have also asked the Ministry of [Hydroelectric] Resources for the allocations necessary to improve the present water network in some villages. The ministry has responded to us favorably in this regard. A contract has been awarded for the Bakfayya network, for example. Contracts are also about to be concluded for other networks.

After follow-up work by the planning authority, it has also been decided to build several [rain] water reservoirs in a number of summer resort villages.

#### **Fifth, Sewerage Projects:**

Minister Michel al-Murr has exerted big efforts to organize the area's sewerage network. Through the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Cooperatives (sic) has allocated a sum of 5 million pounds to study the Northern al-Matn sewerage network linked to the sea outlet. The ministry has also begun to implement the Bayt Miri-Sinn al-Fil network in which work will be completed before the onset of summer.

#### **Sixth, Beach Planning Project**

We started thinking of this project in 1974. However, the country's circumstances delayed its implementation. But now the planning authority has studied the project and has presented a proposal to the Civil Planning Department which has agreed to conclude a contract for a complete study with the aim of saving what can be saved and of improving the condition of this marred area that has become an eyesore to al-Matn and to the capital in particular.

#### **Seventh, Educational Sector:**

A. Universities: Of all these accomplishments, the most important are the branches of the Lebanese University that we have set up in the area. This has been one of the most difficult tasks because it required devoting attention to the principle of opening these branches and then to finding the furnishings necessary for the purpose under conditions when the needed furnishings were totally unavailable.

B. Secondary Education: We have cooperated with the principals of official and private schools to secure the space necessary for students in the wake of the student inflation which caught us in surprise in 1977, especially since some school buildings in a number of villages have become unfit. The increase in the number of students compelled an energetic principal of a secondary school to conduct classes in two shifts, thus doubling the number of students being educated at his school. We are now in the process of making arrangements for building new secondary schools that can absorb the excess numbers of secondary school students. It has actually been decided to build a new secondary school in Antilyas and another school for girls in al-Judaydah and to reopen the Burj Hammud secondary school which uses English as the language of instruction.

We have also intervened to expedite the repairs for the secondary schools destroyed as a result of the war. In fact, we have repaired 90 percent of the schools subjected to shelling during the war.

We have also tried to set up teachers institutes in the area and it has been decided so to open two such institutes.



C. Vocational Education: It has been decided to set up a vocational school in Dahr al-Suwwan. The Vocational Education Department is exerting active efforts to secure the allocations and equipment needed for this purpose.

#### **Eighth, Sphere of Public Morals:**

We had been aware in advance of the moral permissiveness that had almost threatened our society and we have stood firmly in the face of the attempts to open gambling casinos and saloons. Our area is now the only area that is free of this plague that has ruined and destroyed more than a home.

We are also tackling the problem in the pinball [flippers] machine clubs and similar establishments that are no less damaging than gambling saloons and casinos.

#### **Population Centers**

We are currently in the process of drawing up an urgent housing plan with the help of friend Michel al-Murr, the minister of housing. The plan calls for building housing centers in some villages of al-Matn that take into consideration the vast areas of common land available at present and the resources of some ministries so as to secure proper housing for the citizen at very reasonable prices paid over a long period of time.

#### **Ninth, Union of Municipalities:**

After a long labor during which we fought people close to us and people far from us, we have succeeded in persuading the state of the need to issue a decree to set up the Union of al-Matn Municipalities (coastal and central villages).

This agency is sure to facilitate the citizen's affairs and to secure a number of joint projects that are important to al-Matn villages. The agency will also watch implementation of the development projects in the area.

H494

CSO: 4802

LIBYA

**BRIEFS**

**TRIP CANCELLATION**--Colonel Qadhafi, worried by the opposition outside Libya calling for the overthrow of his regime and by certain troubles within Libya itself, has decided not to make the visit he had previously planned to Moscow. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 21 Jul 80 p 26]

CSO: 4800

MAURITANIAN COMMENTARY SCORES MOROCCAN RAID

AB301726 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Moroccan air raid carried out yesterday against our military positions in Bou Lanouar did not surprise us because it was only a confirmation of a constant element in the policy of the Moroccan Kingdom vis-a-vis the peoples of the region, and the Mauritanian people in particular.

This cowardly aggression is in fact only a further manifestation of the determination of those ruling Morocco to tame, if not to annex, Mauritania. In this respect Morocco has always used all available alibis and it has always found all means fair including armed expeditions in the 1950's, diplomatic campaigns, various destabilization attempts, organization and maintenance of mercenaries of all sorts; all these were good ways to delete Mauritania from the political map in order to fulfill the old dream of an alid empire which would extend from Tangiers down to the river Senegal, a dream which Morocco has never given up, nor kept secret.

As proof, it suffices to point out that Morocco has never been willing to accept the existence of a Mauritanian independent state as this state and its independence were sacrificed these past few years to Moroccan hegemony. It had never been willing to recognize the existence of Mauritania until the ousted regime accepted to entrust the destiny of the country to it. As proof, it is enough to note that Morocco decided to revoke this acknowledgement as soon as the July 10 coup occurred, restoring this country's independence and sovereignty. Did not the Moroccan king himself state in his press conference last Thursday that the acknowledgement was only a formal one, a stroke of luck? The root of the problem is not to be found elsewhere; the Moroccan throne cannot stand the existence of an independent, sovereign Mauritania, even though the latter is willing to maintain relations of good neighborliness and loyal cooperation with the former. In addition, Morocco, by all means, wishes our country to remain a pawn which it will use at will against other brotherly peoples which have also refused to bend under its expansionism and are fighting for their just right to self-determination. As proof, it is enough to remember its disappointment,

which turned into open hostility as soon as our country decided to quit the unfair Saharan conflict and adopted a policy of neutrality toward the warring parties.

Now that Morocco remains alone in the conflict, whose military and diplomatic aftermath it is controlling less and less, it cannot tolerate that Mauritania, after recovering its independence and dignity, dedicates itself to forging the unity and cohesion of its people and to the task of national rehabilitation and reconstruction. What today compels Morocco to perpetrate the cowardly aggression against our country is the realization that it has failed in all its attempts to destabilize our country ever since the national armed forces decided in conformity with the interests and aspirations of this people to put an end to any complacent policy toward all those who used to dictate their will to Mauritania.

What irritates the Moroccan authorities and compels them to carry out thoughtless acts is the determination of our people--united around their national leaders--to do their best to build up a viable, democratic, independent and prosperous country.

In attacking the town of Bou Lanouar, the Moroccan regime is not unaware that it is perpetrating an aggression inside the internationally recognized boundaries of Mauritania. Neither is it unaware of the economic significance of its target, nor is it unaware that the aggression is not only against Mauritania and its people, but also against the principles of moral and international law, which it has decided to flout before the eyes of the whole international community.

However, what the Moroccan Kingdom is still unaware of, in spite of the numerous glaring lessons which history has always given it, is that the Mauritanian people will never accept to submit to any force whatsoever, and the acts of intimidation and provocation will only strengthen their unity and determination to defend their fatherland and to accept whatever challenge, however great it may be.

Those people who were able to sustain heroic resistance against the colonial penetration, to repulse all aggressions and to fight victoriously against all attempts to subdue them, will not shun any sacrifice to defend their freedom and dignity.

CSO: 4420

## LAW ABOLISHING SLAVERY DESCRIBED AS WELCOME MEASURE

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jul 80 pp 1329-1330

[Article by Jonathan Derrick]

[Text]

A LAV<sup>1</sup> abolishing slavery in an African country takes a strange headline in 1980. Should it not be 1880? No, it is in 1980 that slavery has been abolished in Mauritania.

Naturally, eyebrows have been raised at slavery being legal in a part of independent Africa until this year. Few people, probably, suspected it outside Mauritania, even in the past few years when the country has attracted wide attention because of the drought and the Western Sahara crisis.

But the Anti-Slavery Society, that Victorian survival which has done so much to promote abolition of slavery in many parts of Africa and elsewhere, has often publicised the need for full abolition in Mauritania. Like the corresponding society in France, the former colonial power in Mauritania, it has also taken pains to explain a situation which really is not so anomalous or discreditable as it may seem.

Slavery is important to the nomadic societies of the West African Sahel and Sahara fringes. Mauritania is the home of one of the main nomadic herding peoples, the Moors, Arabic-speaking and often called Hassaniya. Other such peoples, of varying origin and languages but with much in common, include the Tuareg of Mali and Niger, and the Tutsi and others in Chad. Tribes of the Hassaniya group, or closely related to it, roam over Western

Sahara, as well as Mauritania — the close affinity of the peoples of those countries was noted as an important factor in the conflict between Mauritania, as the ally of Morocco until last year, and the Polisario.

Like the Tuareg, the Moors live on, and around, the desert fringes by constant migrations with their herds of cattle, sheep and other stock, including camels, in their most northerly migration routes (further north than the similar Fulani migration routes). The herds are taken between oases and other places of pasture in a long-established pattern which was, however, terribly disrupted in the droughts of 1972 and 1977. Those natural disasters have greatly affected the nomadic stockrearing economy, and could well have hastened the recent Mauritanian government measure, as slavery has been an integral part of that economy.

Traditionally, some slaves have accompanied the nomads on the move, and others stayed at the oases and other areas where farming is possible. Typically they grew crops for the owners of the oasis land and for themselves, and looked after the herds; there were also domestic (tent) slaves. They were a part of a stratified Moorish society which also included the dominant class of warriors (*ghed-*de*-*rkad**) and Muslim holy men (*ghed-*de*-*Alam**); Arab *vassals*, who



paid tribute to lords, some whole tribes being in vassalage (like the Imroguen coast fishermen); and professional craftsmen and entertainers. Most slaves were black Africans by origin.

Such traditional societies in the Sahel and Sahara are well adapted to the tough mode of life of the nomads. It is probably true to say generally that slaves seldom suffered more than the upper-class nomads. But they were cast in an inferior and menial position and could suffer special ill-treatment. However, their position certainly is — as the Anti-Slavery Society has stressed — bound up closely with the general situation of the Moors and similar peoples. The British and French colonial rulers, and their successors, have had varying attitudes to the nomads, often wrong-headed. While the economic necessity of nomadic stockrearing is widely understood, and the meat produced in this way is appreciated, the temptation of officials to see nomads as lawless layabouts and tax-evaders is strong. In Mali this common prejudice led to brutal military repression of the Tuareg in the 1960s, and the perennial official v. nomad conflict in the Sahel can be seen as one factor behind the strife in Chad. Traditional slavery among the nomads cannot be considered in isolation from a context in which the nomads of all classes are commonly an irritated minority, whose oppressors may welcome propaganda about slavery as an excuse for military repression (something Africa has already known!).

However, things are rather different in Mauritania. It is one of the three countries in the world where nomads are in power (the others being Somalia and Mongolia). The rulers of Mauritania, even if they are seldom inside tents as individuals today, are of the traditionally nomad peoples, still dominant as since independence: it is the black African peoples — Fulani, Soninke, Tukulor, etc., who complain of discrimination.

Mauritania has never been a country where nomads could be suppressed and anti-slavery measures used as a real or propaganda weapon against them. On the contrary, the political power of the Moors can partly explain the continued toleration of slavery until recently.

That is only a partial explanation, however. The nomads have not all had things always their own way even under a government of their sons (civilians or military). Thousands died and many more were ruined in the droughts of the 1970s. A recent official estimate is that the proportion of nomads in the whole (Arab and non-Arab) population is now under 25 per cent, whereas it was over 50 per cent a few years ago. Years of reports of migration by destitute Moors to Nouakchott, or into Senegal and The Gambia, confirm this.

Thus the framework within which slavery continued has been collapsing anyway. The recent government statement said it had been hoped that slavery would die out naturally. In much of Africa this has happened, because of 20th-century economic changes. These have now spread to Mauritania, whose arid sands cover mineral wealth. Economic changes can end or radically transform social systems based on slavery, and have often done so (to be replaced sometimes by worse oppression, it is true — was a Zulu slave of old worse off than a dweller in Soweto today?).

Both British and French colonial rulers often consciously avoided economic or other change which could disrupt African societies, even though those were based on slavery. The official policy of both was to abolish slavery gradually, to avoid "disruption". Where economic change, voluntary or induced, did not solve the problem, slavery continued under colonial rule. A slave might be a "servant" in the eyes of white officialdom, without any change according to custom. Even officialdom did not always ban slavery wholly. Both Britain and France, when occupying vast areas in the short period of the "scramble", refrained from applying there the full anti-slavery legislation applied in the small earlier coastal colonies (Freetown, St. Louis, etc.).

It is not clear whether the French ever completely outlawed slavery in Mauritania, where they practised something very like "Indirect Rule", leaving the Moorish Emirs fairly well alone. If they did not, then Mauritania became independent with the law still not refusing all recognition to rights of property in human beings. But there is some doubt about this point. Some indications are that the Ould Daddah

regime either inherited or introduced a certain amount of anti-slavery legislation.

Most anti-slavery measures in Africa have done no more than make enforcement of assumed rights of ownership of individuals an offence. That is, if a slave, so considered by custom, stays with his owner/employer, nothing is done (in practice, what could be?), but if one escapes, he cannot be reclaimed legally, and if one demands legal manumission, it must be accorded. The law in Mauritania may have been of this sort before. If so, the new measure must go further and make all ownership of human beings illegal, whether they object or not.

That, of course, is the state of the law over much of the world since mankind's very recent revulsion from the ancient state of slavery. It never was a defence of slavery to say that some slaves are content to stay where they are. In Mauritania slaves really were treated as property; their children

belonged to their masters (according to custom and practice), and this was the clearest indication, as in all slave societies, of the treatment of people as if they were livestock.

Thus, while the survival of slavery was easily explained and not so shocking as it seems, to hasten its eventual extinction is a welcome measure. Continued slavery was always an encouragement to kidnapping for sale which has occurred in Mauritania. It must also have been offensive to the black Mauritians, who were not themselves slaves except for a few (the slaves and the *Huntin*, the black ex-slave dwellers at the oases, are of varying origins), but who must have felt like the free Afro-Americans of the northern USA before 1863: the abolition measures may be seen as directed partly against the Moors' attitudes of superiority, a cause of the ethnic problem in Mauritania. Anyway, it had to be enacted sooner or later.

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# ENERGY MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW FINDS

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/Article by Sharif Tambal: "Dr Sharif al-Tuhami at the Press Symposium; What Is the Truth about the Oil Discoveries?"/

/Text/ At the beginning of the symposia which the newspaper AL-SAHAFAH has decided to hold with ministers and officials in their various places of responsibility, we met with Dr Sharif al-Tuhami, minister of energy and mining. Starting the symposia with the minister of energy was intentional: the Ministry of Mining and Energy is an indicator of the future, and in fact we can assert that it is the safety valve and motive force of this future.

Likewise, the bombshell the president and commander released at his latest monthly information meeting, in the form of the news of oil discoveries, added further importance to the meeting with the minister of energy and mining.

We present herewith the result of this meeting, at the start of which Mr Fadlallah Muhammad, the editor in chief, greeted the minister and thanked him for coming to the AL-SAHAFAH building, giving a good example of cooperation between officials in their various places and the press. He said that the goal of this meeting, and other meetings, was to attempt to respond to some questions hovering about in the minds of the citizens. However trivial some of these questions might be, or however simple-minded they might seem, there is a purpose to them. The news of the oil discoveries has gripped citizens of various classes and groups. Once again, we welcome the minister, and let us begin our discussion.

Dr Sharif: Many thanks to our brethren in the AL-SAHAFAH building for this generous invitation. There is no doubt that it is a brilliant moment for them to meet with officials in order to seek clarification on some issues of the hour from them and to have them cast further light on certain issues connected to the people. It is a gracious tradition for AL-SAHAFAH to find an approach to officials to discuss the important issues with them with objectivity, with the goal of arriving at the truth. It is of concern

to the reader, in my opinion, to learn the truth, so that he will not be the victim of erroneous information and so that public opinion will not be formed on a mistaken basis which will make it difficult to place matters in their proper place. I hope that I will respond to the basic issues which concern the people as much as information and time will permit me.

Question: The citizen has been continuing to hear about the oil discovery for a long time without knowing when he will feel its effect and benefit from its returns. It has reached the point where public opinion has been formed which holds that the objective of the matter in its entirety is local consumption! The government--represented by you--is sparing in its data. We would like you to explain to the people when they will feel the effects of the oil--in the course of how many years? Ten years? Twenty years? Or is there really no oil?

The minister: I see you have entered directly into the subject! I believe we must first ascertain what is pressing people to insist on knowing the dates of the effect of the oil--why the noise over oil? The government is exerting great efforts in the vegetable oil and textile industry--why is no noise being stirred up over that? As far as oil exploration goes, a special interest exists, and the matter is almost a general public obsession at the local and international levels.

This in my opinion arises from a sense of the intense crisis which the world is experiencing today, because a person who possesses energy possesses a better opportunity to remain in a stable economic state than a person who does not. In addition, the struggles going on now are all based on energy sources.

The whole emphasis is on oil. There are justifications for this: oil constitutes the basic element of energy today; 80 to 90 percent of the energy today is drawn from oil.

Since the late forties, following World War Two, oil became a major source of energy. Through its development during the fifties and the sixties, it was able to eclipse many other energy sources, for a number of reasons, among them the fact that it was cheap and also capable of being moved in any direction. Therefore it remained, and still remains, on the throne of power.

Proceeding from this, whoever owns oil in abundant quantities enabling him to market it commercially finds that his opportunity to survive economically is better than that of the person who does not own it. For this reason, perhaps, the surge into exploration activities has recently become intensified.

This is as far as oil internationally goes. With respect to us locally, oil prices jumped from a dollar and a few cents after the 1973 war to \$26, delivered at Ra's al-Tannurah according to the system at which we buy it.

If in this we add the costs of transportation, you will find that a barrel of oil would cost us \$28! Add to that the effects which have arisen from inflation and the disruption of the balance of payments: the more oil prices increase the greater our balance of payments deficit grows, putting the government in an embarrassing economic situation and prompting it to search for other facilities, be they long term or short term. The costs and expenditures of our oil imports have come to 70 percent of total export revenues! This is all alone: what do you think about fertilizers, textiles and pharmaceuticals! Since the balance of payments continues to be disturbed, it has been necessary to seek means which will defend us from the evils of this disruption. All this has been a source of the interest in oil, and the protestations and repudiations over the news of the exploration: even though there are minerals which might yield up great amounts but which people are not interested in.

At the Proper Time!

However, what is certain is that we began exploring at the proper time. Since the early seventies, observers, philosophers and thinkers have been crying out that it is essential to expand the exploration base internationally in order to discover the energy latent in the ground, on grounds that the time would have to come to fold and iron the crisis. These voices called for the expansion of the exploration base in territories in the countries of the third world, in order to guarantee and confirm the course of development in these countries. Therefore, what inspires confidence is that exploration here was a concomitant process.

For the sake of further clarity, I can say that when we began exploration a few years ago we possessed a great inventory of data on our real resources. It was possible for us to begin exploration in 1980, but we would have learned the lesson very late. The price of a barrel of oil has now risen to \$28. We began when the barrel was being sold for a dollar and some cents. I believe that our inventory of data now is respectable and great and will affect the future of exploration in the Sudan.

To all this I may add that the international climate encourages continued steps in the drilling and exploration process.

Question: What about the positive features and results of exploration in the Sudan? More specifically, what do the figures which have been published and broadcast to the people mean?

Dr. Sharif: The positive features of exploration generally appear in the form of further knowledge, because it is a complicated process which passes through numerous stages, beginning with the attainment of specific areas, then drilling sites, after which the speculation that oil exists here and does not exist there begins.



One can be absolutely certain about the existence of oil only after the arrival of drilling equipment, using available data as a criterion on which to build further data. This data which is extracted is in turn used to constitute a new inventory of data. That is, more drilling will give you more facts.

I can state that we were able to ascertain the drilling locations in 1974 and the proof of this were the real discoveries in Abu Jabirah One and Two and al-Wandah One.

For the sake of further clarity, I can state that what we have attained, and what the president mentioned in figures in his last monthly speech and his talk about the establishment of a small refinery to meet the needs of the southern and western areas of the Sudan, have become reality. We are now carrying out this project, in the sense that we are currently making contracts for the types of machinery to be installed when production begins in the form of different oil products to cover the needs of the south and the west Sudan. Perhaps there will be heavy types such as furnaces used in operating the machinery in factories.

Question: When will actual production start?

Answer: We expect that production will actually start in a period of 1 year or 18 months. The period may be shorter than that, because it is based on the contract.

Question: What do the figures broadcast to the people mean? Do they mean for example that the maximum productive capacity of the Abu Jabirah and al-Wandah Two wells is 11,500 barrels per day?

Dr Sharif: The production per well varies from 3,500 to 8,300 barrels, totalling 11,500 barrels per day. The fact is that these are considered to be discovery wells showing the nature of the oil-bearing formations. If the production of the Abu Jabirah Three well reaches 3,500 barrels per day, that means that you can determine the volume of production at the al-Wandah Two field and the other Abu Jabirah wells and you can determine the distances in which a number of other wells are to be drilled and also respond to the complex technical question: is oil produced at one time or gradually?

They are all indicators.

The real development of the field is the stage in which you determine how many wells you want and from what zones you will produce the oil. Therefore, in the announcement the Chevron Company made, we specified how many acres were productive. From the Abu Jabirah well, we produce oil from two zones. One produces 1,750 barrels per day and the other about 1,600 barrels per day. This means that we can drill two wells, one producing 1,750

barrels and the other 1,000 barrels per day. You can cut one off at a depth of 4,000 feet and the other at a depth of 6,000 feet.

The technical and engineering process is complex. One well is drilled from which you can obtain as much as two wells produce.

Especially since the pressure of the oil varies from one zone to another, and the oil pressure in one zone can result in its being kept from flowing through the other zone. All this is known as the exploitation of the field, which is considered an indication of the development and completion of the well so that we may obtain the volume from it we want.

AL-SAHAFAH: How can one control the process of exploiting a field which you talked about, Mr. Minister?

Dr Sharif: This is governed by the volume of oil you want and the speed you desire. This issue is of utmost complexity and we cannot resolve it in this symposium. By the way, there is a course which is taught to university students over 3 years under the title "oilfield development." I have tried to simplify the data in my conversation. The meaning of "zone," or two or three or six zones, is that each oilbearing zone has a specific producibility and you yourself as the exploiter will decide how many barrels are to be produced from the Abu Jabirah or the al-Wahdah fields.

AL-SAHAFAH: Let us put the question more simply: are the 1,500 <sup>barrels</sup>/sic/ barrels a day which we have attained today to be considered the hoped-for end?

Dr Sharif: Same as the previous answer. The Ministry of Energy for instance plans to establish a refinery to meet the needs of the western and southern Sudan. This refinery will need 5,000 barrels per day.

If you decide to put that in the al-Jabirah field, that will mean that 5,000 barrels per day will have to be produced in that field. It is left up to the engineers to produce this quantity in the manner they see fit, whether they decide to drill one well or two to this end.

Normally the capacity of a producing field oriented toward purposes of this sort is between 1,000 and 5,000 barrels per day. Otherwise, we will enter into complex operations which will require more machinery and greater equipment and a bigger refinery. Therefore, for purposes of rapider exploitation, it is necessary to revert to the 5,000 barrels. It is possible to start with 2,500 barrels, which will rise gradually to 5,000 barrels per day, and thus we will be producing limited quantities of gasoline, kerosene and furnace oil as well.

AL-SAHAFAH: What does the Sudan's consumption of oil come to per day?

Dr Sharif: Annually we consume about 1.1 million tons, and import about 30 percent refined. You can mention that we consume about 30,000 barrels per day, of which we refine 27,000 barrels in the Port Sudan refinery. The rest is refined in Kuwait.

AL-SAHAFAH: Can we say that what the Sudan's oil fields produce, in declared figures, equals one fifth the Sudan's requirements?

Dr Sharif: It is one tenth the Sudan's requirements! But you should not fail to note that you are carrying out studies to construct a bigger refinery which will be able to increase the amount the Sudan requires locally.

AL-SAHAFAH: Will that really be enough for the western and southern regions?

Dr Sharif: Yes, this is a political promise which we are committed to achieving.

AL-SAHAFAH: Will the volume which has been declared actually be enough for the needs of the western and southern Sudan?

Dr Sharif: It has become apparent that that is actually the case, 5,000 barrels per day--indeed, it has become apparent that there will be a great surplus of furnace oil (oil for factories) in excess of the capacity of the two areas, and it will be possible to ship that and put it to use in other regions. This, in turn, leads to another problem, which is that tanks and trucks will be needed to transport it to factories in other areas of the country.

AL-SAHAFAH: How far have studies on the refinery issue gone?

Dr Sharif: They have covered considerable ground: our needs and our resources. There are numerous other studies which are proceeding simultaneously.

AL-SAHAFAH: Thus what are the general features of the Ministry of Energy's plan following oil production?

Dr Sharif: Self-sufficiency in the country and construction of a refinery to this end.

AL-SAHAFAH: When will this occur? In how many years?

Dr Sharif: It will occur within 3 years of today's date and perhaps less.

AL-SAHAFAH: Some international newspapers and news agencies have been repeating stories whose gist is that the Sudan possesses a massive sea of oil. One widely circulated American magazine stated in one of its reports that the Sudan's oil reserves might exceed those of the Kingdom of Saudi

Arabia. What is your opinion?

Dr Sharif: This is a media exaggeration and nothing else! Tell the people that the minister of energy said that these allegations are just a media exaggeration.

AL-SAHAFAH: Can we talk about the possibilities of determining the per-barrel price of Sudanese oil, or can we even state that gasoline prices for example might drop?

Dr Sharif: The process of setting prices is a political one which is determined and set out by the Ministry of Finance and National Economy according to international posted pricing.

AL-SAHAFAH: What will be the Ministry of Energy's next step, after the small refinery?

/Answer/ The next step the Ministry of Energy is intending to take after development of the first refinery is construction of a second one inside the country, because the requirements for it are great. Selection of the site for it will be governed by the drilling program and the possibility of bringing it into various parts of the country.

AL-SAHAFAH: The Sudanese believe that the discovery of oil in the country is the radical solution to all our economic problems. What is your excellency's opinion?

Dr Sharif: The Sudanese talk a lot, even at the level of intellectuals, and refer to oil as the radical solution to the Sudan's problems, perhaps because of the economic dimensions of the situation we are living through today. However, oil will be an affliction for us! How so? It is true that it will provide the government with revenue with which to support health, educational and industrial services and agricultural projects, but, with the deterioration and deficiencies the various production facilities are experiencing, oil will be a real affliction! Oil will be a solution if it makes up for the balance of payments deficit and increases export revenues--after the agricultural and industrial sectors are set right. That is, simply, there is no sense in having a farmer in al-Jazirah or a worker in a factory think of oil as the sole solution while agriculture is deteriorating and the factories are also. The production process in both places must be set straight, because we, as the president has said, will remain an agricultural industrial country. Therefore I can summarize this entire discussion of mine in this sentence: Oil will be an entree for setting the sectors of agriculture and industry right but it will never take their place.

AL-SAHAFAH: Have you considered using oil industry products or byproducts which remain after production and refining?

Dr Sharif: Very much so. It enters very much into my mind. It enters into the minds of all those who are concerned with the economic process. In the future we will build an industrial complex, and industries currently exist, such as the fertilizer plant in al-Shajarah, which rely on the chemicals it imports, the textile sector also exists, although it relies on imported polycine /etc/ thread which can be manufactured here from oil industry residues.

AL-SAHAFAN: Dr Sharif al-Tuhafi, minister of energy and mining, is it possible to draw up a picture with clear outlines of the condition the Sudanese economy will be in in the next 10 years?

Dr Sharif: The answer to this question is based, naturally, on my answer to the previous question. The Sudan is an agricultural country in the first place, and the industry which will be established in it is transformational. This is agreed upon by almost everyone--a transformational industry in the sense that it transforms agricultural products for the oil, oil seed textile, fruit and vegetable canning, meat packing, dairy and other industries. It will assume a serious form in the next 10 years. In my view we will never achieve this in the course of the next 10 years because it is a matter which requires study, preparation and planning.

However, as regards the rectification of the deterioration in productivity in the two sectors of agriculture and industry, I believe that the Sudan will find a good opportunity to achieve this and I consider that the government has actually determined to expand horizontally in industry and public sector projects, in the sense that in the future we will never have another al-Rahd or another Kananah, but we will be strong in the sugar industry in Kananah and we will be strong in providing food in the al-Rahd project. There are plans underway to eliminate shortcomings in the industrial sector locations in order to increase development in them and increase productivity to the agreed upon level. This is a first step and if it succeeds it will mean that we have made big strides.

We will also find an opportunity in the remaining 10 years to explore industry in the mixed and private sectors. I consider that the conviction has taken form that that is better than the public sector alone or the private sector alone. It in itself is another entree into further horizontal expansion in agriculture and industry.

I also conceive that the energy and transportation sectors have performed their fundamental role in full, since expansion in the services of these two sectors is basic and must be given adequate consideration.

On top of all this, I hope that oil will support many of the activities in our economic life, along with the mining sector, which will be included as a supplementary sector within the industrial sector.



AL-SAHAPAH: What do you suppose the exploration process has cost the treasury of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and what do you suppose our yield will be?

Dr Sharif: I cannot give you figures, because we negotiate every agreement in accordance with our circumstances. However, I can say that in general our agreements are based on the newest style or model of agreement, which is called the production-sharing agreement. This type is very different from the agreements concluded between the two parties in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere in the thirties and forties.

By the way, we have no drilling expenses. However, if it happens that our fields actually produce, the companies will deduct the cost of production from our share. If the exploration is a failure, we will not be responsible for the costs, because the company generally assumes the drilling costs completely at its own expense.

AL-SAHAPAH: What was the repercussion of the explorations which were announced outside the Sudan?

Dr Sharif: The Abu Jabirah and al-Wahdah discoveries caused the saliva of many companies outside the Sudan to run. Some of them contacted us, we corresponded, and some are thinking of coming to meet us.

AL-SAHAPAH: Naturally we are venturing on a complete social revolution which is being created by the construction of new workers' camps and towns, and the concentration of citizens about the drilling locations. Have you set out regulations governing the course of this anticipated revolution?

Dr al-Sharif: Everything is studied. The companies, by the provisions of the contracts, must pay part of their income for social services in the areas located around the drilling areas.

AL-SAHAPAH: Is there coordination among African countries on the process of producing, transporting and selling oil, at the level of the economic discussion which took place in the African Summit of Lagos in 1980?

Dr al-Sharif: We have not yet sat down together. However, it is known in theory and in practice that all oil producing countries control their oil sources.

#### Mineral Discoveries

AL-SAHAPAH: Let us move from the subject of oil to minerals. We would like to know the latest news on the mineral discoveries and the extent to which you expect they can provide support for the Sudanese economy.

Dr Sharif: I believe that great, conspicuous efforts have been exerted to achieve rapid self-sufficiency in the field of minerals. Our studies

reached advanced stages before and after the establishment of the Sudanese Mining Organization. We have furthered asbestos industry projects in Qal' al-Nahl, chrome in al-Damazine, and exploration on land in the east with the Franco Saudi group near Dardib. This sector will play a conspicuous role in the Sudanese economy in coming years, not to speak of quarries and other industries which need investors, such as the marble industry.

AL-SAHAFAH: Are there any specific results from exploration in this area?

Dr al-Sharif: In the course of 3 to 6 years we will have noticeable results and a real material return from the mining sector. This talk is based on exploration results which have been obtained in a number of locations.

In the Red Sea, we have gold and silver, discoveries of which have covered great strides and whose results have good, positive indicators. There work has been continuing for a number of years in the Qala' al-Nahl area exploring for asbestos. That will be completed by the end of this year, and all indicators and evidence point to the fact that we will have an asbestos industry. Also, chrome in al-Damazin: that must attain results by the end of this year. There is exploration going on at advanced stages in excavating for copper, in uranium and copper, and iron in the Red Sea, on which negotiation with a number of companies is taking place. To us, the results on uranium, a strategic mineral, are encouraging. We are now striving to strengthen the Mining Organization to accommodate these possibilities.

#### Chevron Decides To Suspend Exploration

AL-SAHAFAH: There has been much talk, your excellency, on the Red Sea resources and discoveries. What is the truth about these discoveries?

Dr Sharif: The project was carried out a number of years ago, passed through different stages and went through the first exploration stage; its feasibility was established from the standpoint of resources, then came the stage of exploration before production. In the test drilling stage a quantity of ore was extracted from which the basic minerals existing on the Red Sea floor could be removed. Samples of these ores were given to some companies, which were in fact able to extract some minerals like zinc, silver, copper and gypsum from them. They actually managed to obtain minerals after concentrating these ores. Now we are proceeding with the industrialization of the whole process.

AL-SAHAFAH: What about the gas discoveries which were previously announced in Basha'ir and Suwakin?

Dr Sharif: The Chevron company drilled the two Basha'ir and Suwakin wells in the Red Sea area and it became apparent that the oil for technical reasons had become transformed into natural gas in one of these two wells,

in addition to the light gas which had previously been discovered there in commercial quantities. Chevron abandoned work on these sites because as a company it is fundamentally concerned with oil. Don't forget that when these discoveries occurred the prices of gas internationally were low. However, natural gas prices subsequently rose, causing the south Suwakin area to have special importance again.

The French will drill a number of wells, starting the first one in October and the second in December of this year, to advance the discoveries, as the president declared in his latest monthly speech.

In general, we stated in the negotiations that we needed natural gas, even in the context of the local market, because we are poor in natural gas for industrial purposes. Hydroelectric power is very cheap but the method of exploiting it is difficult and could require 1 billion pounds sterling, while we could be using these billion pounds sterling to import oil to operate the hundreds of machines which run our factories. Therefore, I consider oil a basic source of energy because of the ease of financing it. If the presence of natural gas is proved as a commercial fact, that in my belief will be the sole source of energy in the whole Red Sea area.

#### A Talk about the Pipeline

AL SAHAFAH: Where have things progressed in the pipeline project?

Dr Sharif: The oil pipeline is a very important development project. In its current form, it will not meet the consumers' needs because consumption rates change annually. In general, they are increasing. The line was constructed and there were some headaches in it; it was necessary to work to rectify it and raise its operating capacity. God willing, we will bring it to its maximum capacity. We have allocated \$12 million to this and have actually finished rectifying the line administratively and have bought the spare parts necessary to repair it. Among the most distinctive flaws in this line were the pumps operating on it, but, by the month of July, we will increase their number by adding three new pumps. By means of this we will be able to ship aviation gasoline, in addition to the other oil products which the pipes transmit, and we will strive to raise its capacity to 1 million metric tons after adding two pump stations in 'Atbarah and Irkawit. I would like to reassure everyone that the money needed to rectify this project is ready and available.

#### Checking and Control.

AL-SAHAFAH: What exactly happened in the General Petroleum Administration which made it necessary for you to make changes in the leadership positions in this administration lately?

Dr Sharif: These changes were necessary for the sake of further control and discipline to guarantee the soundness of performance and work in it. The fact of the matter is that as change occurs in the circumstances of the Ministry of Energy, I make the necessary changes to keep up with the transformations underway. Decentralization means decentralization. The Ministry of Energy had been functioning without an undersecretary and the managers of the Water Supply Authority SABIPA, the General Petroleum Department and the Geology Department were rushing directly to the minister to sign every paper outside their jurisdiction. In addition, regarding the six organizations which belonged to the ministry--the General Petroleum Organization, the pipeline, the Total Company, the Arab-African Drilling /Company/, the Sudanese Mining Organization and the Egyptian-Sudanese Mining /Organization/, it was necessary to create the post of an undersecretary and restructure it so that three departments, the Department of Geology and Mineral Resources, the National Water Department and the Energy Department remained surplus to the other organizations.

As far as the Petroleum Department goes, in the new conception it will be like the Energy Agency in the United States; under this will be included the units of the oil departments, the General Oil Department at present, alternate energy, and so forth. The fact of the matter is that our brothers who had been in charge of the General Petroleum Department considered that it would be impossible for them to continue to pass over the undersecretary's threshold before going into the minister. Administratively the undersecretary is a man of competence, indeed an academician. Faced with this obstinacy, I issued my decree granting one of them an open-ended leave and transferred the other to the pipeline, because he was trying to work in accordance with the circumstances of serving organizations. I believe that things will function better according to the new conception. The Ministry of Energy must set out higher policies for energy and mining activity and a water system; its minister must not be engaged in small administrative activities which the administrative organizations and units carry out.

Question: Your excellency's activity in the Water Supply Authority before you occupied the post of minister was a lengthy one, and while you have been in charge of the affairs of the ministry, the authority has witnessed its decentralization and it has become a national water department. Has the authority finally solved the problem of drought? How will it proceed with its programs after the latest decentralization decree?

Dr Sharif: Drought is a dynamic notion which changes in accordance with changes in social conditions. The well was the greatest hope of the citizen in the western Sudan, and when we established the authority the well complex existing at that time contained just 102 wells. With the outbreak of the October 1964 uprising, it was decided to create a bigger vehicle to solve drought problems. However, as I was working as a consultant in water affairs abroad, far from the authority, I /considered/ that the

notion of drought had changed from a statistical one to a dynamic one, since following our efforts to irrigate the west we were surprised by the people of the river (al-Jazirah and the villages of Khartoum) demand that wells be drilled in their villages, and we actually introduced them. This in itself is a new concept, because, in the narrow sense, there is no sense drilling a well as long as a canal is near the village. After that citizens came from the north and explained to us that they did not want their women carrying water vessels on their heads; they asked that water be brought to their homes by pipe, and thus water consumption increased. Thus it is clear that the notion of drought is changing. We are now studying setting up 42 centers with the World Bank to transform them into water systems instead of the existing wells. al-Da'in alone, for example, started with one well in 1959 and now there are 17 there.

Water has become services, and as a result of that their number has risen to approximately 1,000 wells. The channels exceed 1,000. Thus it has become very difficult and impractical for the authority to function administratively with this extensive activity, and, at a time when the government adopted the policy of decentralization, this was extended to the water utility. The president has actually assigned me to decentralize it, and what has encouraged me further is that it has an old regional nucleus. We had only to give the governors the authorities they basically had, and it was also necessary to liberate the well departments administratively. More than that, decentralization was a solution as far as I was concerned for the sufferings of the citizens and transport workers.

After decentralization, we created the National Water Department, which consists of a research department, another department for bilateral and international transactions, and a third for training and purchases. I believe that this policy has its positive aspects which will soon be apparent, since by virtue of it we have granted every governor the responsibility of solving the problems to which his province is exposed in the water utility. As further confirmation, this year's water budget will be decentralized. I hope that the executive people's assemblies will play their important, planned role in resolving the people's distress. The flexibility of their bills and laws has enabled them to approve the drilling of a well for one given village, provided that another one be given a school or a hospital, and so forth.

The National Water Department will be the instrument for advancing and developing water sources and will be tantamount to the brain which will be able to advise the government on water affairs.

Question: Is there any interaction between irrigation and energy projects, and has this led to any type of cooperation between the two ministries?

Dr Sharif: We are among those who call for a coordination of efforts among various ministries so that it will be possible to carry out all



projects in time in accordance with the specific conditions for doing so. In this regard we, as a ministry, provide every assistance the Irrigation Ministry asks of us.

Question: In this regard, we might ask if Port Sudan's water problem has been solved and what project you have chosen, Arab'at or Umm Sutayt, to provide the town with water.

Dr Sharif: The town of Port Sudan has been supplied from Khawr Arba'at. In any event these are policies which are approved, and the means for their implementation arranged, by the Council of Ministers. Port Sudan is now drinking from Arba'at and there is the likelihood that integrated studies will be carried out on a secure source for supplying it permanently with water to eliminate the drought in decisive form.

Question: The citizens of al-Abyad are still suffering from drought.

Dr Sharif: The problem in al-Abyad is in the distribution and not the source. We have thought of a number of solutions, among them piping from the Bara Basin or Tirdat al-Rahd. Finally, the Khawr Baqarah reservoir was dug, but the problem is that the al-Abyad water has not kept abreast of the construction development and the population increase which has occurred in al-Abyad in recent years. The governor himself knows that it is a problem of distribution, not a problem of water sources; it is a problem whose solution enters into the realm of the governor's powers.

Question: We might ask your excellency about the quality of your ministry's preparations for the coming fall season, especially since the past days have witnessed the reappearance of lines at gas pumps in the capital.

Dr Sharif: The appearance and disappearance of gasoline lines is something incomprehensible to me. However, with my eyes I have witnessed some owners of private cars filling their tanks and emptying them at the nearest street with a hose in order to come back again. This is a type of frenzy whose cause is not understood!

As far as means of transport are concerned, it is well known that the railway is suffering from a shortage of tank cars, or, more precisely, their numbers have not increased although the government has witnessed the birth of Kananah and 'Aslayah and the Chevron activities, all of which consume millions of gallons. If things continue in this fashion, it will be unreasonable and it will be necessary to build gas stations in some provinces to encourage tank trucks. I believe that the situation has been prepared for the pipeline, since an oil tank farm has been built there, and the fear of fall floods will end. In addition, it will be necessary to expand and improve the lighters which transport oil from the Jabal al-Awliya' tank farm, because the lighters now do not carry more than 4,000 gallons.

I believe that we will not be facing any problems concerning the south in the long term after the Jonglei Canal is completed, because navigation opportunities will improve.

Question: Could your excellency cast some light on the third energy project?

Dr Sharif: The General Electricity and Water Authority is carrying this project out; that belongs to the Office of the President. The project consists of adding and expanding electrical units, whether by adding turbines to the al-Damazin station, improving the Barri station, or putting up a new station in Bahari. In general it is a project which has no relationship to the renovations we are undertaking in the Ministry of Energy.

Question: Naturally we must ask about alternate forms of energy, which have been linked in the reader's mind with solar power.

Dr Sharif: All the papers in the world are talking about energy problems, and all countries are calling for a reduction in reliance on oil. Some of them are talking about extracting gas from vegetable matter, and solar, nuclear, atomic, thermal and wind power. Among the most obvious of these alternates are solar and nuclear power, and each has its problems. As far as solar energy goes, the question whether it is possible to extract it at reasonable prices competitive with oil has not yet been settled! As far as nuclear energy goes, the cautionary claims against environmental pollution are a stumbling-block in the way of the progress of studies on that.

As far as we in the Sudan are concerned, we have begun studies on alternative forms of energy, and have achieved progress in a project calling for the extraction of energy from plant and wood materials (biomass). One can also mobilize the burning sun with which our country is graced to serve many purposes.

We bade farewell to Dr Sharif al-Tuhami, minister of energy and mining, with thanks and appreciation.

We stand up to receive Mr. Daf'allah al-Hajj Yusuf, the minister of education and guidance.

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SUDAN

BRIEFS

CIVIL AVIATION--Khartoum, July 15, (SUNA)--Some Ls. 19.731,000 has been allotted for 1980/81 to the Civil Aviation for the completion of work on its projects. The projects include expansion of Khartoum airport, improvement of local and new airports, fire-fighting equipment, air-navigation equipment and telecommunication systems. [Text] [Khartoum SUDAN NEWS AGENCY BULLETIN in English 15 Jul 80 p 2]

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14 August 1980